

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Our Volunteers are Brave, but who
shall Lead Them?

In looking over the accounts of the battle, we must come to the conclusion that our men fought bravely. The volunteers did not flinch, even when standing under fire for hours. There never was a braver army of soldiers went into the field—they needed nothing but competent leaders to have been victorious, even against the immense odds against them.

A great many opinions have been given as to the cause of the retreat. Some have attributed it to the stampede among the teamsters and civilians. This may have prevented a rally at Centerville; but we believe the first order to retreat was given by McDowell himself, who found that he had been drawn by the enemy into a net, and retired to prevent the center division of the army, which he led, from being surrounded and cut off. The rebels thought they had had him far enough into the trap, and then they charged with fresh cavalry upon his rear. To get out of the scrape, he ordered his forces to retire, which they did in good order; but their retreat caused a panic among the teamsters, reporters, congressmen, &c., behind them, and it was principally these, and a few cowards in the army, who were guilty of the disgraceful rout that followed. Our belief is that the main part of the army which had done the fighting during the day, and the principal portion of the reserve at Centerville, could have been rallied at the latter place, had there been an officer on the ground in whom the army had confidence.

What are we to do for officers? Take them from the regular army? Look at Miles, who writes U. S. A. after his name, so drunk on the day of the battle, that he refused to obey an order to bring his division into the field. He was entrusted with the command of the reserve, the next most important post to that of commander in chief. He was an educated officer in the regular service. While this was the conduct of an officer in the regular service, there were volunteer officers who were cool and collected during the action. So we must conclude that our officers must not all come from the regular service, and that we are not always certain of obtaining good officers from that source. The only alternative is to try them in action, and advance the meritorious. We have tried McClellan, Lyon and Sigel. Here are three whom we can trust, and we believe that names from the battle field of the 21st will be added to the list. We must look for the hero who is to lead the nation out of this trouble by the light of experience in the field of conflict; when the right man is found he will fill a lofty place in the history of our age. Who is the man? The people are straining their eyes to catch a glimpse of him—their hearts go out into the future to meet him. Will he come in time to save the republic?

The Patriot complains because Samarian Van Slyke has not kept his promise to forward a list of the killed and wounded of the 2nd regiment. This is one of the thousand little things you can name, and of course he is not wanted for that. Don't you see? He is employed about things you can't name, and of course you will not be able to find out what these "oil and wine" men are about, unless you get an appointment yourself, and then you can't name the little acts of chivalry you may perform.—*Madison Argus.*

We heard yesterday an amusing incident. A youth was met on the cars between here and Madison, following the 5th regiment, and attempting to overtake it at Chicago. He had been left behind when the regiment started from Camp Randall, and stated that if he could catch up with it at Chicago it would be all right with him.

We would like to know whether he went through to meet the grand delegation of Wisconsin politicians in Washington, and if he did, of what use he could be either to the delegation or the army.

GEORGIA VOTE ON THE CONFEDERATE CONSTITUTION.—The *Macon (Ga.) Telegraph*, of the 13th, learns from a correspondent at Milledgeville, that about one hundred of the counties of the State have been heard from, and only about 18,000 votes have been polled in these counties. "Ratification" has only about 400 majority thus far. The result is regarded doubtful, although the constitution will probably be declared carried by a small majority.

PLUCKY FIGHTING.—Russell, of the *London Times*, who personally witnessed the great actions of the Crimean war, and the great battles of Solferino and Magenta, was present at the great fight on Sunday last at Bull's Run, says he never in his life witnessed such fighting—that for four hours, he says, both armies stood up to a kind of conflict, which for vigor, endurance and pertinacity, was unequalled.

GEN. PATTERSON'S RELATIVES.—It is said that a brother of Gen. Patterson has the postoffice at Cumberland Gap, in Tennessee.

Capt. R. E. Patterson, nephew of Gen. Patterson, has raised a company in Claiborne county for the defense of the south, which will be mustered into the service by Gen. Caswell at Knoxville.

Incidents of the Fight at Bull's Run.

From a graphic account of the battle at Bull's Run, published in the New York World, we glean the following incidents of the great rout:

By the time I reached the top of the hill, the retreat, the panic, the hideous headlong confusion, were now beyond a hope. I was near the rear of the movement, with the brave Capt. Alexander, who undevoted by the most gallant but unavailable exertions to check the onward tumult. It was difficult to believe in the reality of our sudden reverse. "What does it all mean?" I asked Alexander. "It means defeat," was his reply. "We are beaten; it is a shameful, a cowardly retreat! Hold up, men!" he shouted, "don't be such infernal cowards!" and he rode backwards and forwards, placing his horse across the road and vainly trying to rally the running troops. The teams and wagons confused and dismembered every corps. We were now cut off from the advance body by the enemy's infantry, who had rushed on the slope just left by us, surrounded the guns and sutler's wagons, and were apparently pressing up against us. "It's no use, Alexander," I said, "you must leave with the rest." "I'll be damned if I will," was the sullen reply, and the splendid fellow rode back to make his way as best he could. Meantime I saw officers with leaves and eagles on their shoulder-straps, majors and colonels, who had deserted their commands, pass me galloping as if for dear life. No enemy pursued them just then; but I suppose all were afraid that his guns would be turned down the long, narrow avenue, and move the retreating thousands, and batter to pieces our wagons and everything else which crowded it. Only one field officer, so far as my observation extended, seemed to have embraced his duty, the enemy's infantry, foreigner attached to a Connecticut regiment, strove against the current for a league. I positively declare that, with the two exceptions mentioned, all of the men made to check the panic before Centerville was reached, was confined to civilians. I saw a man in citizen's dress who had thrown off his coat, seized a musket, and was trying to rally the soldiers who came by at the point of the bayonet. In reply to a request for his name, he said it was Washburne, and I learned that he was the member by that name from Illinois.—*The Iron. Mr. Kellogg* made a similar effort. Both these congressmen bravely stood their ground till the last moment, and were serviceable at Centerville in assisting the halt there ultimately made. And other civilians did what they could.

But what a scene! and how terrific the onset of that tumultuous retreat. For three miles, hosts of federal troops—all detached from their regiments, all mingling in one disorderly rout—were fleeing along the road, but moving through the ranks on either side. Army wagons, sutler's teams, and private carriages, choked the passage, tumbling against each other, amid clouds of dust, and sickening sights and sounds.—Hacks, containing unlucky spectators of the late day, were smashed like glass, and the occupants were lost sight of in the debris. Horses, flying wildly from the battle field, many of them in death agony, galloped at random forward, joining in the stampede. Those on foot who could catch them rode them bare-back, as much to save themselves from being run over, as to make quicker time. Wounded men, lying along the banks—the few either left on the field not taken to the captured hospitals, appealing with raised hands to those who rode horses, begging to be lifted behind, but few regarded such petitions. Then the retreating, such as was saved, came thundering along, pushing and overtopping the carts. The regular cavalry, I record it to the shame, joined in the mule, adding to its terror, for they rode down footmen without mercy. One of the great guns overturned and lay amid the ruins of a caisson, as I passed it. I saw an artilleryman running between the ponderous fore and after wheels of his gun-carriage, hanging on with both hands, and vainly striving to jump upon the ordinance. The drivers were spurring the horses; he could not cling much longer, and a more agonized expression never fixed the features of a drowning man. The carriage bounded from the roughness of a steep hill leading to a creek, he lost his hold, fell, and in an instant the great wheels had crushed the life out of him. Who ever saw such a sight? Could the retreat at Borodino have exceeded it in tumult and confusion? I think not. It did not slack in the least until Centerville was reached. There the center of the hill, seemed somewhat to reassure the van. But still the teams and foot soldiers pushed on, passing their own camps and heading swiftly for the distant Potomac, until for ten miles the road over which the great army had so lately passed southward, gay with unstained banners, and flushed with surely of strength, was covered with the fragments of its retreating forces, shattered and panic-stricken in a single day.

A SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.—The last Green Bay Advocate says:

GREEN BAY INVADED.—On Sunday last a troop of what is here supposed to be the much dreaded "army worms" made their appearance from the marshy ground to the east of Monroe street, near the central school house, and commenced onslaught on the gardens in the neighborhood. The grass over which they passed was destroyed as totally as if a fire had swept over it.—The ground for a space a little more than a block in size, was literally black with the worms. Several gardens have been attacked, and efforts are now being made to stay their progress, by digging ditches with overhanging sides; but with what success is not yet demonstrated. The cool night of Sunday made them torpid, and they did not get under active way before the middle of the forenoon.

It is a worm from one to two inches long, striped on the back with yellow, brown and light red, with green belly, and sixteen legs. It is rather active in its movements, and is much like the caterpillar, and readily marches over fence boards and other obstructions.

E. S. The worms are emerging from the whole length of the slough from Astor Heights northward as far as the bush runs. Men have all day been employed by the city, plowing and ditching, to confine them to their present limits, and in some instances the fences have been torn down.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN ON TEMPERANCE.—Mr. Edward C. Delavan, of Albany, has recently received the presidential temperance declaration, signed by Mr. Lincoln. It now bears the name of every president since the time of James Madison, with the exception of Harrison, who died before Mr. Delavan had an opportunity to present it to him.

BAD PROSPECTS FOR BORROWING.—A late letter from London states that there is no attention now paid to the rebel commissioners in England, and that the people at large dread the idea of a war with the United States. He says that Mr. Yancy has much chance of negotiating the rebel loan in that country as he would have of selling a mortgage on "an uncaught whale in the Arctic Ocean."

Many persons are not satisfied with a mere competence; they want a five story competence.

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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26. The Evening Bulletin has a special dispatch from Washington, which states, on authority of a letter from Leesburg, that Col. Corcoran and Congressman Ely are prisoners at Manassas.

The dispatch also states that Col. Wade Hampton was killed, and that the rebels are taking care of our wounded and burying our dead. Scouting parties of the rebels came within three miles of Washington last night.

WASHINGTON, July 26. Commercial's special.—The loss of the rebels from estimates by their own military authorities is 2,000.

The South Carolina troops suffered the most severely, being nearly cut to pieces. A secessionist in this city declares that he has private advices from Richmond to the effect that Monday was a day of mourning rather than rejoicing in that city, on account of the great number of rebel troops killed.

The fact that nothing has been heard from the persons who went out with a flag of truce to recover the body of Col. Cameron, is interpreted as an indication that the rebels have some new scheme on foot which they desire to keep secret.

By Saturday night there will be at least 100,000 federal troops on the line of the Potomac, extending from Alexandria to Harper's Ferry.

FORT MONROE, July 25. Lieut. Crosby yesterday took charge of an expedition to Rock river, consisting of three hundred men and two field pieces on a propeller, and six launches. The expedition was entirely successful. Lieut. Crosby surprised and burned nine schooners and sloops belonging to the confederates, and brought off one valuable prize, a schooner loaded with bacon, corn, etc.

BOSTON, July 26. The U. S. steamer South Carolina, commander Allen, was off Galveston on the 7th of July. She had captured 11 rebel ships since entering the blockade. The third one of the prizes had arrived at Pensacola under command of Capt. Baxter.

St. JOSE, N. F., July 26. The City of Baltimore from Liverpool 17th, was boarded off Cape Race Thursday night by the Associated Press' Yacht. She brings 200,000 pounds to the United States, and 100,000 pounds to the Confederacy. The heavy taxation recommended by President Lincoln will lead the north to reconsider their rejection of peace, and to compromise. City article of the 18th says the consular market was heavy yesterday with a decline of 1/2.

CLEVELAND, July 26. The republican state committee met at Columbus yesterday, all parts of the state were represented. Resolutions were passed declaring it not now expedient to call a convention of the republican party for nominating officers to be chosen at the coming state election.

It was resolved that the democratic central committee be requested to unite with this committee in a call for a joint convention for the purpose of nominating suitable state officers. The call to be addressed to all in favor of the Union and constitutional preservation, and to all in favor of the union of states in maintaining the integrity of the national government, and a vigorous and combined prosecution of the war. Unless the democratic committee accept the proposition for a union by the 6th of Aug. the executive committee is directed to issue to the people of Ohio a call for a convention of delegates to nominate candidates to be chosen without reference to party, on the simple basis of the maintenance of the government and the suppression of rebellion against it.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—P. M. The House has been quarreling all day, and is still quarreling, over the question of a direct tax. The Northwestern interest is strongly against it, the chief objection being that it levies a tax wholly upon real estate, leaving mortgaged capitalists untaxed, thus bearing unjustly on the farming population. The result is doubtful, but some tax seems inevitable to preserve the integrity of the loan, which will hang fire until the regular payment of interest is somewhat secured. The treasury is now destitute of funds. Congress votes five hundred millions to sustain the Government, but the Government asks where is the money, and where can it be obtained without some assurance that the interest will be paid? Members vote the loan unhesitatingly, and dispute how to make their previous vote serviceable.

Mr. Simmon's tariff bill, as reported from the Senate Committee, to-day, imposes two cents duty on raw sugar, on refined sugar four cents, on molasses five cents, on tea fifteen cents, and on coffee four cents. It will therefore be seen that in these respects the bill differs but little from Secretary Chase's, (and which has passed the House) the duty on raw sugar being reduced one-half a cent, and on coffee one cent a pound, from the rates proposed by Mr. Chase. It is thought the Simmon's bill will pass in preference to the other.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, July 26. The rebel troops at Union City are on the move. It is rumored, moreover, that a fleet of steamers came up from Memphis on last Wednesday, and yesterday and today were actively engaged in transporting the troops to New Madrid, Missouri.

Scouts who have come in from among them report a large number of rebels already rendezvoused at that place. Their avowed object is to attack Bird's Point. Our troops on the Point are ready for them. Civilians are prohibited crossing to Bird's Point from Cairo after today. But for these restrictions I could tell you many things that show a fight in that quarter to be imminent.

LOUISVILLE, July 26.

A special dispatch to the Charleston Mercury, on the 23d, says so soon as it became evident that the enemy meant to give battle on Sunday, President (I) Davis hastened to the scene of action, arriving in time to take part in the battle, and immediately assumed command of the center. Beauregard commanded the right wing and Johnston the left. It was against Johnston's command that the enemy concentrated their best troops and fought most obstinately. At one time our left was pressed so severely that the issue of the conflict in that direction seemed doubtful. It was here that Barton's Georgia regiment was posted, and which was so badly cut up. A large body of our troops from the center was sent at this critical moment to the assistance of Johnston and turned the tide of battle. The enemy broke and fled before the impetuous charges of the southerners, and the battle soon became a rout.

The latest from Richmond, 22d, says that the rebels at Manassas had been offered, the following dispatch was read before that body:

"MANASSAS JUNCTION, Sunday Night. 'The night has closed upon a hard-fought field. Our forces won a glorious victory. The enemy was routed and fled precipitately, abandoning a large amount of arms, ammunition, knapsacks and baggage. The ground is strewn for miles with

those killed, and farm houses and grounds are filled with the wounded. The pursuit was continued along several routes towards Leesburg and Centerville, until darkness covered the fugitives. We have captured several field batteries and a regimental stand of colors, and one United States flag. Many prisoners have been taken. Too high praise cannot be bestowed whether for the skill of the principal officers or for the gallantry of all our troops. The battle was fought mainly on our left. Our force there was 15,000; that of the enemy estimated at 45,000. Signed, JEFF DAVIS."

Another dispatch says the entire force of the confederates was about 40,000, and the United States force near 80,000. No particulars are received of the dead and wounded. L. M. Brush has been arrested at Manassas as a spy, with federal passes on his body.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 26. According to letters from rebel sources, the loss of the enemy, on Sunday was from one to two thousand. They claim to have captured 142 prisoners, 16,000 small arms, 42 cannon, and one hundred wagons. Our real loss of arms and wagons is proved to be much less than this estimate, and probably the number of prisoners is equally exaggerated.

Gen. Ely Horton, of Virginia, was killed. Col. Corcoran, of the 69th, and Congressman Ely are "safe" at Manassas. The South Carolina troops suffered terribly. Col. Wade Hampton's regiment was cut to pieces. Only 32,000 rebels are said to have been engaged, but 60,000 were in reserve. It is now doubtful whether Col. Miles has actually been arrested, but his command has been taken from him, and the evidence that he was drunk is conclusive.

Gen. McClellan is expected hourly. The three months regiments are going home as fast as they can be sent away.—Some of them received the order to go unexpectedly, having intended to stay for the present, and such of them as stay, as Gen. Ely, Col. Bland, and Rhode Island regiments, have arrived from Virginia. Upwards of ten additional regiments are at Baltimore, whence they are wanted.

Postal communication between Harper's Ferry and Washington has been re-established.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—P. M. An army order has been issued constituting the department of northeastern Virginia, now under Gen. McDowell, and that of Washington, now under Gen. Mansfield, to which the counties of Prince George, Montgomery and Frederick, in the state of Maryland, are added—a new geographical division under McClellan. The department of the Shenandoah, Gen. Banks, is to include Washington and Allegheny counties, in Maryland, and such of those of the state as may be covered by the army in its operations. By another section of the order, all officers of volunteers are required to pass the examination of a military board, appointed by the war department with the concurrence of the general-in-chief.

We have seventy-five prisoners in jail at the old capital.

A surgeon who was on duty on the field of battle, left some thirty wounded under a tree while he went to an officer. Among them were several whose limbs he had amputated. On his return he found that the rebels had killed almost all of the thirty, among them those who had suffered amputation. The surgeon has testified to these facts himself.

Two hundred of the Minnesota regiment are missing, of whom two commissioned officers, five non-commissioned officers, and forty-one privates are known to be killed; and six commissioned officers, thirteen non-commissioned officers, and seventy privates are wounded.

Three vessels will arrive here to-morrow, bringing a portion of Gen. Butler's force from Fortress Monroe, no movement being designed there at present. Troops are more needed on the Potomac line. The rebels have begun assassinating our pickets from Fall's Church to Alexandria. Pour in the drilled volunteers!

Richmond letters state there is little rejoicing there over the dubious victory of Sunday.

To-Day's Report.

[Report Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

[We have no report to-day, the storm preventing the line working.—EUS. GAZETTE.]

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 23.

The faces of our dead, in the skirmish on Thursday, were horribly mangled with the buttends of muskets, and their bodies filled with wounds, evident, inflicted after they had fallen upon the field. Poor Captain Downey, of the Fire Zouaves, on Sunday, being overpowered by numbers, threw down his arms and surrendered. "We take no prisoners, d—n ye," was the reply, and he was literally blown to pieces, no less than sixteen balls entering his body.

It is said that Secretary Cameron, after a visit to Centerville and the vicinity of Bull's Run on Saturday, was so strongly impressed with the difficulty of forcing the enemy's position that he returned in great haste to Washington for the purpose of changing the orders concerning the army movement. It being too late for this, however, he sent on all the available troops to strengthen the reserve. It appears, also, that a conviction of the hopelessness of the attack weighed upon most of the officers of our army.—General McDowell considered a victory of so much importance that he felt it necessary to risk defeat. It is stated by some of those engaged in the fight that our men were exhausted with fatigue, having been only dry bread on Sunday, and that they had been properly fed they would have fought with a better heart. Greater courage they could not have shown.

An Alabama captain, who was taken prisoner, declared, before dying of his wounds, that the forces at and about Manassas were 110,000.

The Zouaves, after taking one battery, were rushing upon another when those behind it cried out, "For God's sake, don't shoot your brothers." Upon this the Zouaves reserved their fire, until a volley was poured in upon them by the battery from which the supplications had come.

Senator Lane, of Indiana, gave it as his opinion that the reason of the panic was an order given to batteries to return to a certain point for ammunition, and this appearance of retreating movement of batteries produced consternation and panic. By others, the order to retreat, which assisted to change the fortunes of Sunday, is ascribed to Col. Miles, of the army, who commanded the Fifth Division.

As evidence of the utter folly and incapacity of Gen. Patterson, he telegraphed as late as Saturday night for reinforcements, stating that Johnston was close at hand and in force.

All the artillery lost in the battle will be instantly replaced with guns within reach at the North. Among the batteries telegraphed for already is the Whitworth battery, of six or eight rifled guns, presented to the government by patriotic citizens of the United States in England, which is probably already on the way, as also a full battery belonging to the State of Connecticut, and one at Harrisburg, the property of Pennsylvania.

A Massachusetts Colonel was met in the retreat two miles ahead of his regiment, which he assured an inquirer was cut to pieces. No remonstrances availed to induce him to turn back, or to wait for his

men. Subsequently he excused himself by saying that he received a sun-stroke, the effects of which did not seem, however, to have diminished his pace towards Washington.

But the palm of infamy must be given to the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, whose three months expired on the morning of the battle, and who took the disgraceful step of retiring towards Washington on the morning of the battle. They were met near the Long Bridge by regiments which were marching to reinforce the advance.

Gen. Scott is reported, upon excellent authority, to have said to the President that he had acted like a coward for the first time in his life in yielding to the urgency of the public, the press, and members of Congress, and advancing upon Manassas before he was ready.

The regiments are expected to-night, and thirty more will be here in six days. The Secretary of War, to-day, accepted four additional regiments, and two batteries of artillery from Iowa. The Third Irish Regiment of New York, R. C. Knight, Major, to be enrolled in six days, was also accepted to-day. Over 70,000 troops have been offered and accepted since yesterday, on condition of being here in from three to fifteen days.

Peter McCall, of Pennsylvania, Rufus King, of Wisconsin, and S. R. Curtis, of Iowa, have been appointed Brigadier Generals.

Special dispatch to the New York Herald.

WASHINGTON, July 23. Gen. Scott has for a long while been of the opinion, in view of the well drilled militia of the south, that camps of instruction should be established for our troops, and that they should be thoroughly educated before venturing into the field for active service. The popular sentiment of the people, which is frequently very erroneous, and proved to be so at this time, overruled Gen. Scott, and an early battle was determined upon. It has been had, and the results are before us.

The barbarities practiced by the rebels at the battle of Bull's Run are unparalleled. An instance is related where a private of the First Connecticut Regiment found a wounded rebel lying in the sun, and lifted him up and carried him to a shade, where he gently laid him and gave him a drink from his canteen. Revived by the drink, the ingrate drew his pistol and shot his benefactor through the heart. Another instance is related of a troop of rebel cavalry deliberately firing upon a number of wounded men who had been placed together in the shade by their comrades, and among whom was a rebel officer, who had received the same kind attention. It is said by Virginians who have come from the battle-field that these fiends in human shape have taken the bayonets and knives of our wounded and dying soldiers, and thrust them into their hearts, and left them sticking there; and that some of the Louisiana Zouaves have severed the heads of our dead from their bodies, and used them as footballs.

A Zouave who was taken prisoner with six others, and subsequently effected his escape, arrived here to-night with a broken hand and on his wrist. He reports that the Zouaves were treated with Indian barbarity by the rebels, many being pinioned to trees and tormented with bayonets thrust at them.

Capt. Downey, of the Zouaves, was wounded on the field, and his body was afterwards found literally cut to pieces. It was cut into four quarters.

Among the prisoners taken at Bull's Run and brought to Washington is Major Gen. George H. Stewart, the commander of the first division of Maryland rebel volunteers.

There is no doubt that the rebels were actually retreating towards Manassas Junction at the very time when our soldiers were moving towards Centerville. The reinforcements from Manassas were probably intended to cover the retreat of the troops that had been engaged in the action. Long before the panic on our side occurred, the wagon train of the rebels was wending its way from the field, plainly indicating their intention to retire. This train was followed by large bodies of infantry, and it is probable that if our men had stood their ground even fifteen minutes longer, they would have had undisputed possession of the field.

It is stated by a Virginian, who came from Manassas into our lines to-day, that the order for the retreat of the rebels, had already been issued. It is evident that the rebels did not immediately understand the movement on our side. They thought themselves whipped, and the sudden retirement of their victors undoubtedly astonished them. This is apparent from the fact that no pursuit was attempted for any considerable distance.

Two of the prisoners taken at Bull's Run on Sunday were brought to this city and lodged in the guard-house last night. They belong to a Georgia regiment attached to Gen. Johnston's division, which, they say, arrived at Manassas on Sunday morning. They say that, in an attempt to capture Sherman's battery, they were cut to pieces by the fire of several regiments, and they think that there are not more than two hundred of their men left. They laughed at the idea of General Patterson overtaking them, and say they fooled him completely.

Special dispatch to the New York Herald.

WASHINGTON, July 24.

The facts show clearly that the rebels were retreating towards Manassas at the same time that our army was flying back to Washington. The rebel cavalry was left to cover the retreat on their side, and they had then no idea that they had won the victory. If our fugitives could have been formed in order, and rear to front, the probability is that the rebels' reserves might have returned during the night or the next morning and triumphantly occupied the very field of battle where they fought so well.—Not a gun nor a wagon would have been lost on our side, but the heavy guns in the enemy's batteries would all have been captured.

An additional evidence of the astonishment of the rebels at the retirement of our forces is furnished from the fact that on Monday morning a gentleman, in citizen's dress, rode down the road from Centerville to where the camp of the 1st Massachusetts regiment had been, and found there a cavalry picket of the rebels, wondering, with evident amazement, why the camp had been vacated so hurriedly as to leave behind the blankets and knapsacks of the men.

Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, had two hundred men under him during the action. After the first one was killed by his head being shot away by a cannon ball, his men gathered around him and insisted upon his going to the rear. This he positively refused to do, and continued throughout the engagement at the head of his brigade, gallantly leading them on and encouraging their efforts.

Your correspondent can himself bear personal testimony to the intrepidity of the first German rifles. While the panic was at its greatest height, the commander of the division rode up to Col. Blenker, after vainly endeavoring to stem the frantic tide of fugitives and remarked to him, "Colonel, you and your regiment can save the republic. To which do you fear, a commander replied, 'We have never learned to run before the enemy.'"

The brave conduct of Col. Hunter, commanding the second division, deserves special notice. He was shot in the throat, while directing in person the second Rhode Island regiment, in its gallant assault upon a battery. Just before being wounded he

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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Merchant Tailors,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

CLOTH, CLOTHING, VESTINGS,

and

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

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The undersigned will, from and after this date, give his attention to the business of

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Those wishing to buy, sell or rent are respectfully requested to call.

E. L. DIBOCK,

Real Estate and Insurance Agent.

Taxes Paid and Abstracts of Title furnished.

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Dentistry.

M. B. Johnson still continues the practice of Dentistry at his new location, West Milwaukee street, over Mosley & Bro's Bookstore, Janesville, Wis. He is now manufacturing artificial dentures on Telford's Rubber Base. This substance has been thoroughly tested, and found to be superior to many others. It is very strong and light, and is used with greater ease and comfort than any anything else, a Jean can be afforded at a price which places it within the reach of all. Call and see it. He also continues to do a *Complete Gum Work*, which is superior to all others; together with all other styles of work now in use.

Jan27awit

DENTAL CARD.

D. F. Penickson,

The oldest resident dentist in the city, is still in practice, and continues to do a large and successful business in all departments. In those cases requiring surgical treatment, his large experience, affords the best guarantee that they will be carefully and skillfully attended. In mechanical and artificial dentistry, all work will be well done and in

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails
At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 24th, 1861.

Arrive.	Close.	Depart.
Chicago, through,	12:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Oakland and way,	3:25 P.M.	11:00 A.M.
Milwaukee, through,	3:25 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Madison & Prairie du Chien,	3:25 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Monroe,	10:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Bellevue,	4:00 P.M.	8:10 A.M.
Overland mail from Janesville to Madison and St. Louis, departs Tuesday and Friday at 7 A.M.; arrives Wednesday and Saturday at 6 P.M.		
Overland mail from Milwaukee to Janesville arrives Monday and Friday at 6 P.M.; departs Tuesday and Saturday at 4 A.M.		

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—R. J. GOODRICH, Pastor. Sabbath service, 10 1/2 A.M., and 7 P.M. Lecture, Wednesday evening. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Geo. C. HICKMAN, Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 10 1/2 A.M. and 7 1/2 P.M.

TRINITY CHURCH.—HENRY W. BARR, Rector. Services at 10 1/2 A.M., and 7 P.M. Sunday School at 9 A.M. Friday evening service 7 1/2 P.M.

CHRIST CHURCH.—H. W. SPENCER, Rector. Sunday services, 10 1/2 A.M., and 8 P.M.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH.—JOHN SHARPE, Pastor. Sabbath service at 10 1/2 A.M., and 7 P.M. COGNATE CHURCH.—M. P. KENYON, Pastor. Sabbath service, 10 1/2 A.M., and 7 1/2 P.M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—J. H. JENSEN, Pastor. Sabbath service, 10 1/2 A.M., and 7 P.M. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening.

ST. CUTHBERT, (Catholic).—Corner Cherry and Holmes street. JOHN CONYER, Pastor. Services at 8 A.M., and 10 1/2 A.M. Vespers at 3 P.M.

More Par Banks.—The following banks in addition to those recently published, have brought their bills up to par by increasing their securities deposited with the bank comptroller:—

Prairie City Bank.
Rock River Bank.
Bank of Whitewater.
Bank of the Northwest.
Elkhorn Bank.
Columbia County Bank.
Oakland Bank.
Bank of Monroe.
City Bank of Kenosha.

A GRAND EXCURSION.—Mr. H. Pattison, informs us that arrangements have been made for the sale of tickets to Baltimore and back for \$23, if forty purchasers can be obtained. The object of this arrangement is an excursion to Washington. These tickets will be good for 15 or 20 days, and a special car will be assigned to the excursionists over the entire route to Baltimore. This will afford an opportunity for a visit to Washington seldom offered, and at the present time no more attractive excursion can be proposed. Those who are willing to engage in it are requested to give their names to Mr. Pattison. It is desirable that the excursion, if it is perfected, should start week after next.

FIRE.—An unoccupied house near the river in the 4th Ward, belonging to Jack Hayes, was burned last night about 12 o'clock. The fire was probably the work of an incendiary.

INCORRECT.—The report that Judge Nogle was among the spectators of the battle of Bull's Run, we are informed is incorrect, and that he was in Philadelphia at the time.

A SKILL DAILY.—The Rockford Daily News having been discontinued, the editors of the Republican have now commenced the experiment of publishing a little four page two column extra daily, with little but the telegraphic dispatches, at 15 cents a week.

A DESTRUCTIVE WORM.—Mr. Warren Cronk, in the town of Janesville, informs us that a black worm, from an inch to an inch and a half in length, has been working on his wheat for the last fortnight. They first stripped the leaf and then attacked the berry. As the berry ripened, they left the wheat and assailed a piece of corn adjoining, eating off the silk of the ear. Other wheat fields have been attacked in the same manner.

This worm first appears about half an inch in length, of a black color, and as it grows, becomes striped on the back, changing to brown. When full grown, it is an inch and a half in length. Its progress is from west to east.

APPOINTMENT.—J. Gillett Knapp, of Madison, is reported to have received the appointment of judge in New Mexico, in place of Wm. Blackwood, secessionist, removed.

A GOOD SELECTION.—The New York Tribune urges that married men in the army be required to allot two-thirds of their pay for the benefit of their wives and children. Such a rule obtains in the navy, and has been found to work admirably.

RARE CURIOSITY.—The Troy Whig says that Mr. J. H. Mabbott, of Mechanicsville, found a nest of robins, one of which was perfectly white. A more complete Albino—red eyes and all—was never seen. Barnum could have found the bird. It is really a great curiosity.

The funeral of W. H. H. will be at the residence of C. A. Allen, to-morrow (Sunday) morning, at nine o'clock. The services will be conducted by Rev. Mr. Kinney.

WINTER WHEAT.—We were shown a sample of White Winter Wheat to-day, raised by Robert Taylor of Spring Valley. It raised over four hundred bushels of it, and the quality is equal to the best Genesee wheat. Mr. Taylor has been offered one dollar per bushel for the entire crop.

In addition to the names of Wisconsin men in Washington we have heretofore published, we notice the names of Andrew E. Elmore, J. Gillett Knapp and Prof. Daniels.

The Free Democrat suggests that if civilians are determined to witness battles, "use them as the rebels are said to have used their negroes at Vienna, make breast works of them. Let them be used as shields for our soldiers in battle."

A genuine Jonathan, sojourning on the banks of Lough Neagh, says, in proof of the petrifying property of its waters, that an old fisherman in that neighborhood, known by the sobriquet of Hugo Trout, has immersed his legs so long and so often in the lake that they have petrified, and he now always bears his legs upon what used to be his shin bones.

In the march of life, don't heed the order of "right about," when you know you are about right.

OUR SAVAGE FOES.—It is time that we understood the real character of the foe we are called upon to encounter.

Hitherto our treatment of the rebels has been marked with a degree of courtesy and consideration, a tenderness and delicacy, difficult to reconcile with the stern realities of actual warfare. Skulking guerrillas, taken with arms in their hands, have been released after a few hours' detention, upon taking the oath of allegiance—on obligation no more binding upon the majority of them than was the fealty they owed to the government against which they had taken up arms. Officers reared and educated by the country for its defense, have, in the hour of peril, perjured themselves, and gone off to lead the hosts of disunion, without let or hindrance. Traitors, known as traitors, revel in high places at Washington, and keep Davis and Beauregard advised of secrets too precious to trust to the loyal people of the north, because their removal might wound some sensitive secessionist. Pirates prey upon our commerce, and the hand of justice withheld lest Davis, as he insolently threatens, visit vengeance upon those who have been so unfortunate as to fall in to his hands. Tenderness and sentiment the rebels construe into weakness and cowardice.

Under the brutalizing influence of slavery, the restraints of civilization have worn away, and their boasted civility given place to a barbarous cruelty, whose deeds make one shudder to contemplate. Their treatment of our wounded and prisoners stamps them as destitute of all the attributes of humanity. We are told that during the fight "they carried American flags to deceive our men, and when small squads that had got separated from their regiments attacked and slaughtered. The rebels also fired upon the wounded, standing them up for targets, and then firing upon them. One of the Connecticut men saw this done. A number of the 2d New York saw the rebels' sharpshooters fire upon and kill two vivandiers who were giving wine and water to the wounded. They also shot at ambulances bringing off the wounded, attacked flags of truce sent out to succor the suffering, fired point blank at the buildings used as hospitals, and, it is said by some, that they fired the buildings. Capt. Haggerty of the 69th was killed in a charge. When his body was found, his throat was cut from ear to ear, and his ears and nose were cut off. Many of the wounded were found thus disfigured. The faces of our dead in the skirmish on Thursday, were found horribly mangled with the butt-ends of muskets, and their bodies filled with wounds, evidently inflicted after they had fallen in the field. Prof. Capt. Downey, of the Fire Zouaves, on Sunday, being overpowered by numbers, threw down his arms and surrendered. "We take no prisoners, d—n you," was the reply, and he was literally blown to pieces, no less than sixteen balls entering his body.

Such are the experiences of our brave soldiers at the hands of these worse than savages. It is terrible to contemplate the fearful retribution which will eventually be meted out by our troops to the foe; but, if they provoke it by such acts of barbarity, they cannot justly complain.—N. Y. Tribune.

The result of the battle, by clearly revealing the strength of the secession forces at this point, and the nature of its fortifications, has served to show how inadequate were the numbers sent to dislodge them.—Armed with cannon of small calibre, and weakly supported by cavalry, the national troops were ill prepared to cope with superior numbers entrenched behind heavy field pieces, stationed in masked batteries, constructed with the best engineering skill, in a region which, by its topographical features, singularly lends itself to purposes of military defense. A system of fortifications constructed and arranged as those at and near the Manassas Junction are now disclosed to be, could not be expected to fall except before the cautious approaches of an army appointed with siege trains necessary for such heavy work. Batteries which are evidently the result of patient labor, extending through many weeks, are not to be reduced in a day by the dash of light flying artillery, however, efficiently served, or to be taken by storm, however impetuous and yet cool may be the valor of the national troops.—National Intelligencer.

The News has been execrably witty on an imaginary scene of flight from Bull's Run, in which our representative, Judge Potter, is made to play a conspicuous part. There is no evidence whatever that Judge Potter was among the Congressmen on that occasion, on the contrary it is tolerably certain that he was not. Our army letters speak of him as being at Bull's Run on Friday, and returning on that day to Washington, and it is not at all probable he turned round and went back as soon as he reached the city, which he would have had to do to have been at the battle. We wish he had been there. No man in this nation has less fear, or more pluck than Judge Potter, and if he had been there, as the News represents him, with that eight foot bow-knife, it would have been a very different matter, for a very different purpose than cutting the traces of horses to run away. But beside being brave, Judge Potter has sense enough not to thrust himself into useless danger, where he could be of no practical service. And hence we are strongly of the impression he was not at, and did not run from Bull's Run, on the occasion in question.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

ARMY STORES.—A chap in this city ostensibly representing a Philadelphia house, and purchasing army stores. He has industriously runmaged out among our dealers, a liberal amount of wheel-grease butter, for some of which he has paid four or five cents per pound. We wish we could believe it was intended to lubricate the running gear of our army and army wagons, especially if it could impart more strength to those vehicles, but the fellow says it is for the troops, who will certainly be strong in butter when this Chicago shipment arrives.

And the same individual is buying beans for the Army. One sample blue and mouldy he bought at 40 cents, unblushingly boasting that he should mix them with another grade at 80 cents, and that then they would bring \$1.25 at Philadelphia. Our troops will "know beans" when those arrive. A prime article of beans cannot be bought here for less than one dollar per bushel.—Who will stand between our troops and the shabby uniforms, and frowy butter and mouldy beans? When will some Provost Marshal string up a few of these scoundrels?—Chicago Tribune.

TERROR IN RICHMOND.—We have just received a private letter from a friend in Richmond, Va., via New York, by means of a French merchant, under the auspices of the Austrian Consul. He says he cannot get away, and states that the people are in a terrible condition. They have to watch nights, armed to the teeth, for fear of midnight assassinations and robbers. One night, lately, the house next to the one in which he was living was entered by a number of Texan Rangers and plundered, and all the family murdered; yet no notice was taken of it by the authorities, and no inquiries made.—Chicago Journal.

FOUR RACE.—A foot race between E. T. Rheinhart, of Oxford, and G. Seymour, of Monroe County, will come off at Oxford, Marquette county, on the 1st of August, for a purse of \$400. Distance 150 yards.

A Letter from a Member of the Janesville Volunteers.

We have received a letter from A. E. Lane, a drummer for the Janesville Volunteers. He was in the battle of the 21st. Strange to say, he fails to tell us whether the members of his company are all safe or not—there is not a word about what we are all most anxious to know, the fate of friends who were in the fight. But we infer from his silence on this point, that none were injured. Certainly if any of Mr. Lane's comrades were wounded or dead he would have mentioned it. His letter is dated Washington, July 23. He says:

"Our men were with Sherman's battery in the advance column when the attack was made upon the enemy at six o'clock in the morning. We drove them out, and continued to drive them from six bold standstills which they made, and from two masked batteries, fighting them until they were completely whipped. At seven o'clock Gen. McDowell gave orders to march further into the gap. The position of the enemy was something in the shape of a horse shoe, with batteries on the circle around, our army marching towards the center of it. When the general discovered that we were in the midst of the enemy's cannon, on every side, he gave orders to retreat, and was the first man to obey the order. After being without food or drink for twenty-four hours, any man, I think, would consider it hard to march right into the enemy's batteries in that way. We were exhausted by long fasting and thirst. Every soldier who has lost a friend feels that he has been murdered, instead of having met a glorious death on the battle field. A great deal of blame is attached to officers for want of experience.

I have just been to see Sherman's battery. It has come out of the fight with more guns and horses than they went in with, having captured several. If you had seen them in the last position they were in during the battle, you would have thought they could have whipped the world. When they had orders to retreat, the enemy's cavalry and infantry followed—the battery with six pieces wheeled upon the rebels and gave them a perfect hailstorm which suddenly checked their progress in that direction.

We have four prisoners in our camp. Great barbarities were inflicted upon our wounded by the enemy upon the battle field. We will pay them for it when we meet them again under Gen. McClellan."

A. E. L.

Special Dispatch to the New York Tribune.
WASHINGTON, July 24, 1861.

CONDITION OF THE REBELS.

Sergeant Mixer, of Company E, Massachusetts 5th, an intelligent Bostonian, lay in the woods near Bull's Run bridge, Thursday night, and succeeded in making his escape, although the cavalry who supported by a few pieces of artillery, attacked our rear, came within a few rods of him.

At 5 or 6 o'clock on Monday morning he passed through Centerville, the streets of which were then full of our disorganized soldiery, but no officer did he see until he reached Fairfax, where he found an old Major.

On the road Sergeant Mixer overtook two negroes, who said that they were slaves, and had been employed as cooks for the 2d Alabama regiment. The rations which they prepared were corn, for hoo cakes, pickled pork and smoked shoulders. There was plenty of hard bread, but it was kept back for times of emergency. One of them declared he knew of his own knowledge that the quartermaster of the rebel army served out on Sunday morning rations for 91,000 men.

The battle was conducted within their observation in this wise: every regiment after it had been taken to the front and had delivered its fire was withdrawn from the field and a fresh one substituted, the former in some cases returning after it had time to close up ranks and reload. Only men enough were left at the Junction to work the guns. One of them counted forty wagons full of dead passing about 3 o'clock.—He says that he saw Beauregard's horse shot under him, a fact which has reached us in the rebel telegram to Richmond.

The negroes heard the opinion freely expressed that with the loss of the Junction all was lost. If it was impossible to make a stand there, it was impossible anywhere, and the impression prevailed that Beauregard was the great reliance of the rebels.

Sergeant Mixer parted company with those fugitive slaves, who were also bound to Washington, before he arrived here.

REBEL ATROCITIES.

The report that the rebels shelled and burned Snoddy Church, which was used as a hospital by our troops, and known to be so used, is confirmed.

One of the officers in command of the rebels that came up the road on which one of the wounded lay, for whom there was no room in the hospital, was heard to say, "Bayonet every son of a— that wears a red shirt." This inhuman order was obeyed, although many a poor fellow summoning all his strength, begged for life.

REMOVAL OF INCOMPETENT OFFICERS.

Gen. Wilson introduced a bill in the senate today empowering the President to remove incompetent officers without waiting for a court-martial. Sunday's experience shows the wisdom of the bill, and we trust that it will pass.

ORDER RETURNING.

There are fewer men and officers about the streets this morning than yesterday or the day before, in consequence of the exertions of Col. Wright, one of Gen. Scott's aids, who spent twelve hours in personally urging officers to go to their quarters, under penalties in case of refusal.

A DUBIOUS CONSOL.

A Colonel of volunteers was met during Sunday's retreat by a regular officer, who asked him where his regiment was. He said he did not know. He was told he ought to know, and ought to be with them. He made some pithy excuse, to which his interrogator replied, calling him by name, "You're a coward, sir."

CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS.

Senator Latham, by earnest solicitation, has obtained to-day an order from the war department to raise a full regiment of infantry and 500 cavalry, three years' volunteers, in California, to protect the overland mail, treasure and emigration from Carson valley to Fort Kearney.

Californians here are very much gratified at this important step.

MORE CHEERFUL ASPECT.

Affairs wear a more cheerful aspect to-day. Fresh troops are continually arriving and appear to be of the desirable character. Baggage wagons and commissariat supplies seem to be as plenty as heretofore, and altogether there is a gathering up of the army fragments.

ARREST OF A TEAMSTER.

First Sergeant Mix of company C, 2d Dragoons, arrested in this city a teamster, who out his traces on the field of battle, and abandoned 11 of our wounded to the enemy. The offender is now in jail.

THE RECAPTURE OF CANNON, ETC.

The credit of recapturing six pieces of cannon, with their caissons, belongs less to Col. Eiselein than to Col. Blenker, whose brigade found them upon the field of battle. It is not believed that the original owners will recall them. Lieut. Col. Steel, acting colonel of the German rifles, brought from the field a regimental stand of Union colors, and an aid of Col. Blenker's stand which had been abandoned. It is not thought that these articles will be claimed. Gen. Scott thanked Col. Blenker very heartily for the coolness and bravery with which he covered the retreat of the army with his brigade.

DEPENDENCE OF ARLINGTON MILLS.

This morning the station house at Arlington Mills was torn down and a barricade constructed with the timber, to repel any attack of cavalry or scouts. The bridge over Four Mile Run has been mined, and every precaution taken against a surprise.

EFFECTIVE CANNONADING.

One officer counted nearly 150 dead bodies in a wood into which Griffin's battery had been firing. Lieut. Green displayed great coolness. He fired one round into the group of officers where the white horse, since ascertained to have been ridden by Jefferson Davis, was conspicuous; and there was an immediate scattering of steeds and riders to seek a safer position. A Rhode Island soldier states that after the capture of one of the Bull's Run batteries, forty eight dead men and one wounded of the enemy were found piled up at the guns. The wounded man, on being asked how they managed to stand by their guns so long, answered that "they had taken an oath never to leave them."

GEN. FREMONT'S STAFF.—Gov. Morton has appointed the following officers in the Indiana legion, who will receive commissions from the president as members of General Fremont's staff:

A. Ashbolt, colonel.
Henry Charles De Alon, lieutenant colonel.
Antonio Cattaneo, captain.
Ajace Saccipini, captain.
Dominico Oddone, lieutenant.

All of these officers have seen service in Europe, and all, we believe, with Garibaldi. They are experienced military men, and will represent Indiana, in part, in the expedition down the Mississippi, which is to stop only when New Orleans and the Gulf coast shall resume loyalty to the Stars and Stripes.

Hon. James H. Lane, who is also to accompany Fremont's expedition, has been commissioned as a brigadier general in the Indiana legion, and the following gentlemen have been placed on his staff, each ranking as 2d lieutenant: Lowell M. Ewing, W. G. White, Ebenezer White.—Indianapolis Journal.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, by BUMP GRAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, JULY 27, 1861.

Receipts of wheat were a little better today than yesterday, and prices were moderately firm at previous rates. Sales of about 1000 bushels at a range of 64c to 65c for fair shipping to choice milling regions. Receipts of coarse grain light and market unchanged.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—good to choice milling spring 64c, currency; fair to good dry shipping 63c; rejected 30c 45c. The above figures are for currency, a deduction of 5 and 8c per bushel is made payable in gold.

CORN—10c 18c per 50 lbs. shelled, and 14c 16c per 72 lbs. ear.

OATS—good local and shipping demand at 14c 15c.

RYE—quiet at 30c 35c per 100 lbs.

BARLEY—dull sale at 15c 25c per 50 lbs. common to good quality.

THOMAS SPED—dull at 15c 16c per 40 lbs.

POTATOES—plenty and very fine at 10c 12c.

BUTTER—dull at 16c 19c; fat to choice 18c.

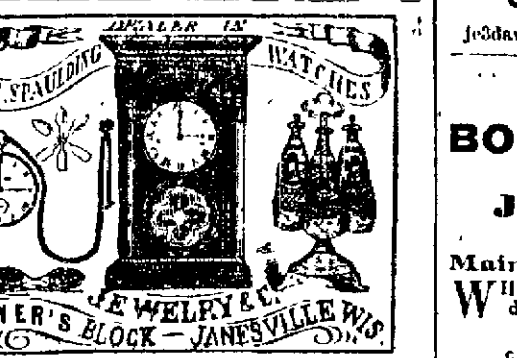
EGGS—plenty and dull at 6c per dozen.

WOOL—range at 15c 16c for common to choice fair clean clips.

FIBERS—Green, 2 1/2c; Dry, 6c.

FLAX—spring at retail 2 1/2c, per 100 lbs.

POULTRY—dressed turkeys, 65c 75c; chickens, 60c 80c; PEELS—range from 20c 30c each.



AMERICAN WATCHES!

MADE BY THE American Watch Company, AT WALTHAM, MASS.

THE BEST WATCH MADE.

A GOOD Assortment constantly on hand and for sale at wholesale and retail prices. All goods sold by us are warranted to give satisfaction or money refunded.

Particular attention paid to repairing FINE WATCHES. Jewelry and Clocks repaired and cleaned in good style.

CASE PAID FOR OLD SILVER.

Call on J. S. SPAULDING, No. 1, Myers' Block.

Five Cents Reward.

REWARD is given for the service of the subscriber, in the following manner: on the 10th of June, William H. Matthews, an indentured apprentice. All persons are hereby forbidden to harbor or trust him on my account. If he is taken out of his country, he will be paid a reward of five cents. Whoever will return him to the subscriber shall receive the above reward, and nothing for a fee.

HENRY S. CRUICKSHANK.

Johnstown, Wis., July 8th, 1861. Jy8doww-wle

BOOKS KEPT!

FOR merchants and business men generally, in a master-like manner, by A. R. BANTY.

Practical Bookkeeper and Accountant, Lapping Block. Jy8dtm

NEW GOODS AND Reduced Prices

JUST Received, a large lot of

WHEELLOCK'S.

Fresh Fruits, &c., Hermetically Sealed, brought within the last month, in New York and Baltimore, at very low prices, and will be sold at the same. The following are some of the retail prices:

Fresh Pine Apples, per 3 bushels.

" Raspberries, " 3 "

" Blackberries, " 3 "

" Cherries, black, red and yellow, 3 shillings.

The above are put up in glass bottles, full quart bottles, and are warranted to retain their natural flavor, and are equally suitable for fruit, or cooked fruit, or preserved in sugar. The bottles are also used when employed for putting up fresh fruits again, and can be used repeatedly; they are worth 12 shillings per dozen, empty.

FRESH PEACHES, pared and stored, in three pound cans, best Baltimore Peaches 40c. Tomatoes, 20c. Lobsters, 36c 40c. Canned Corn, 20c. Pickles, half, 20c. 30c. 50c. 60c. Catsup, Sauces, Jellies, &c., &c., in good supply.

February 18th, 1861. Jy8doww-wle

FRESH HOPS! at COLWELL & CO'S DRUG STORE.

KEROSENE OIL, as good as any manufactured, at one dollar per gallon. COLWELL & CO.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Scoville & A. Plympton are required to pay said indebtedness to Scoville, Patten & Bailey, and not to pay any other person.—Dated May 18th, 1861.

HENRY SCARLETT.

FAMILY GROCERIES!

CHEAP FOR CASH.

W. L. MITCHELL,
HAYING purchased a full and complete assortment from first hands of importation in New York, so I will sell all kinds of goods as

LOW
as any one in the west.

Call and Examine our New Stock.

TEAS,
SUGARS,
COFFEES,
TOBACCO,
SOAP,
CROCKERY & GLASS WARE,
DRY FRUIT,
SALT FISH,
DRY FISH,
MOLASSES,
SYRUPS,
CANDLES,
FRESH FRUIT.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED
as represented at sales. Jy8doww-wle Opposite the Hyatt House.

June 1st, 1861.

THE ATTENTION
OF the citizens of Rock and adjoining counties is respectfully called to our Large and Choice stock of

DRY GOODS,
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,
CROCKERY,
HATS AND CAPS, &c., &c.

DRESS GOODS
in unsurpassed variety and style.

Black & Fancy Silks
in great varieties.

BROCADE, MADONAS, VALENCIENS, MOHAIRS, NATIONAL AND LUSTER GREYS, CHAIRES, DELAINS, ORGANIZES, LAWNS, &c., &c., &c., in quantities large, in styles endless, in varieties unsurpassed.

Broche Shawls, cheaper than ever.

EMBROIDERY IN SETTS, Colours, Edgings, Insertings, Waists, Robes, &c., &c. in great abundance and at prices that will astonish all.

Grand Cloths, Castorines, Jannets, Tweeds, Linens, Summer Stufts, Vestings, &c., &c., &c.

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
All who wish to get the

Worth of their Money
in good goods, that will

Not Fall on their Hands, are cordially invited to call.

Goods Shown Free of Charge.
Jy8doww-wle O. K. BENNETT.

New Stock
OF **BOOTS AND SHOES!**

JUST RECEIVED BY **James Hutson,** Next Door to Myers, McKee & Bros., Main Street, Janesville, Wis.

Having selected the stock with great care, he can warrant it of the best quality, and in the latest style.

Grateful for past patronage, he respectfully solicits a call from his old customers, and he can assure all who are disposed to call, that no establishment in the west can out sell him, either in price, quality or style.

Particular attention will be paid to custom work. He keeps none but the best of workmen, and all kinds of work done promptly and at short notice.

Persons who wear new dresses and hats, and for reference to the durability of his work, he refers to the former customers, the citizens of Rock county.

N. B.—Don't forget the old stand, one door south of McKee & Bros. Main street. JAMES HUTSON. Janesville, Wis., June 8th, 1861. Jy8dtm

NATIONAL FLAGS!

FOR sale by McKee & Bros. We keep constantly on hand, and will manufacture to order, all sizes of flag of the best woven fabric. McKEE & BROS. Jy8dtm

Kerosene Oil, BURNING Fluid, Camphine and Lamp Oil, at COLWELL & CO'S.**Teas! Teas!** THE very best in the city can be had at the Drug and Grocery Store of CHURCH & CO. Jy8dtm**STRAY.** Strayed from the subscriber, June 6th, a BRED COY with white lock and head and no horns. Whoever will return said cow to me, or give information where she may be found, will be suitably rewarded. SMITHSON WARRIS, Main Street. Jy8dtm**Union Note Paper!** 6 DIFFERENT Styles of Union Note Paper constantly on hand, at wholesale or retail. Jy8dtm O. J. DEARBORN.**POWERS' Ambrotype, Photograph****FINE ART GALLERY!** LAPHAM'S HALL JANESVILLE, WIS.**Wagon Grease,** THE best article in market. A large invoice in store. Price 25 cents per box. Jy8dtm TALLMAN & COLLINS.**NEW SPRING CHALISES!** just received. Jy8dtm-wle McKEE & BROS.

NEW DEAL

PALMER'S Drug and Tea Store.

PRICES TO CORRESPOND with the Price of Produce and

VALUE OF MONEY.

I HAVE the largest and best selected stock of

MEDICINES and**CHEMICALS,** Paints, Oils and Varnishes,

PARLOR AND KITCHEN LAMPS, FLUID, OILS, &c., Toilet and Fancy Articles.

Patent Preparations and Specities to be found in market. Together with a full and varied stock of

GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS for medicinal purposes,

SPICES, FLAVORING EXTRACTS, FRUITS AND FIXINGS for Family Use.

Window Glass, CLASS WARE,

Kerosene and Machine Oils, &c. All of which I will sell at prices to correspond with the reductions in which the laborers and producers of the country are now compelled to submit. I will sell all kinds of

MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PREPARATIONS AND PRESERVATIONS, PAINTS, OILS, &c., BROWN AND PINKED SUGARS, SYRUPS, SPICES, SALT, coarse and fine, FISH, FLOUR, &c.,**LOWER** than any other house in Janesville, for the same quality and style of goods, and**Deliver Them Free of Charge** to customers in town, or to the railroad depots for such as wish them sent by rail. My**TEAS!** BLACK AND GREEN, as well as many other articles in which I deal, have become indispensable to all families that use them. To such as have long dealt with me, I refer all new customers for information as to the quality of my goods, their prices, and my way of doing business.

Drug and Tea Store, near the Ford House, Janesville.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 8th, 1861.

Chicago, through,	Arrive.	Close.	Depart.
Way,	12:00 P. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:00 P. M.
Oshkosh and way,	3:25 P. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:00 P. M.
Milwaukee, through,	8:50 P. M.	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Way,	12:00 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Madison and Prairie du Chien,	3:25 P. M.	9:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Monroe,	8:50 P. M.	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
St. Louis,	4:00 P. M.	9:10 A. M.	9:40 A. M.
St. Paul,	4:00 P. M.	9:10 A. M.	9:40 A. M.
Overland mail from Janesville to Madison and St. Louis, departs Tuesday and Friday at 6 P. M., arrives Wednesday and Saturday at 6 P. M.			
Overland mail from Milwaukee to Janesville arrives Monday and Friday at 6 P. M., departs Tuesday and Saturday at 4 A. M.			

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—E. J. Goodson, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10:45 A. M., and 7 P. M. Tuesday evening prayer meeting, Thursday evening. **PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**—Geo. C. Beckman, Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 10:45 A. M., and 7:45 P. M. **TRINITY CHURCH.**—Hiram W. Rees, Rector. Services at 10:45 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:15 A. M. **CHRIST CHURCH.**—H. W. Spang, Pastor. Sunday services, 10:45 A. M., and 6 P. M. **PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH.**—John Shaffer, Pastor. Sabbath services at 10:45 A. M., and 8 P. M. **CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.**—M. P. Kinnert, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10:45 A. M., and 7:45 P. M. **METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**—J. H. Jesse, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10:45 A. M., and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening. **ST. COLUMBET, (Catholic).**—Corner Cherry and Holmes street. John Conroy, Pastor. Services at 8 A. M., and 10:45 A. M. Vespers at 3 P. M.

MORE PAR BANKS.—The following banks in addition to those recently published, have brought their bills up to par by increasing their securities deposited with the bank comptroller:—
Prairie City Bank.
Rock River Bank.
Bank of Whiteside.
Bank of the Northwest.
Elkhorn Bank.
Columbia County Bank.
Oakland Bank.
City Bank of Kenosha.

A GRAND EXCURSION.—Mr. H. Pattison, informs us that arrangements have been made for the sale of tickets to Baltimore and back for \$23, for forty purchasers can be obtained. The object of this arrangement is an excursion to Washington. These tickets will be good for 15 or 20 days, and a special car will be assigned to the excursionists over the entire route to Baltimore. This will afford an opportunity for a visit to Washington seldom offered, and at the present time no more attractive excursion can be proposed. Those who are willing to engage in it are requested to give their names to Mr. Pattison. It is desirable that the excursion, if it is perfected, should start week after next.

FIRE.—An unoccupied house near the river in the 4th Ward, belonging to Jack Hayes, was burned last night about 12 o'clock. The fire was probably the work of an incendiary.

INCORRECT.—The report that Judge Nogle was among the spectators of the battle of Bull's Run, we are informed is incorrect, and that he was in Philadelphia at the time.

A SMALL DAILY.—The Rockford Daily News having been discontinued, the editors of the Republican have now commenced the experiment of publishing a little four page two column extra daily, with little but the telegraphic dispatches, at 15 cents a week.

A DESTRUCTIVE WORM.—Mr. Warren Cronk, in the town of Janesville, informs us that a black worm, from an inch to an inch and a half in length, has been working on his wheat for the last fortnight. They first stripped the leaf and then attacked the berry. As the berry ripened, they left the wheat and assailed a piece of corn adjoining, eating off the silk of the ear. Other wheat fields have been attacked in the same manner.

This worm first appears about half an inch in length, of a black color, and as it grows, becomes striped on the back, changing to brown. When full grown, it is an inch and a half in length. Its progress is from west to east.

APPOINTMENT.—J. Gillett Knapp, of Madison, is reported to have received the appointment of judge in New Mexico, in place of Wm. Blackwood, secessionist, removed.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.—The New York Tribune urges that married men in the army be required to allot two-thirds of their pay for the benefit of their wives and children. Such a rule obtains in the navy, and has been found to work admirably.

RARE CURIOSITY.—The Troy Whig says that Mr. J. H. Mabbett, of Mechanicsville, found a nest of robins, one of which was perfectly white. A more complete albino—red eyes and all—was never seen. Barnum should have the bird. It is really a great curiosity.

THE FUNERAL OF W. BLISH. will be at the residence of C. A. Allen, to-morrow (Sunday) morning, at nine o'clock. The services will be conducted by Rev. Mr. Kinney.

WINTER WHEAT.—We were shown a sample of White Winter Wheat to-day, raised by Robert Taylor of Spring Valley. He raised over four hundred bushels of it, and the quality is equal to the best Genesee wheat. Mr. Taylor has been offered one dollar per bushel for the entire crop.

IN ADDITION TO THE NAMES OF WISCONSIN MEN IN WASHINGTON we have heretofore published, we notice the names of Andrew E. Elmore, J. Gillett Knapp and Prof. Daniels.

THE FREE DEMOCRAT suggests that if citizens are determined to resist battles, "use them as the rebels are said to have used their negroes at Vienna, make breast-works of them. Let them be used as shields for our soldiers in battle."

A GENUINE JONATHAN, sojourning on the banks of Louisa, Neagh, says, in proof of the petrifying property of its waters, that an old fisherman in that neighborhood, known by the sobriquet of Hugo Trout, has immersed his legs so long and so often in the lake that they have petrified, and he now always shows his razors upon what used to be his shin bones.

IN THE MARCH OF LIFE, don't heed the order of "right about" when you know you are about right.

OUR SAVAGE FOES.—It is time that we understood the real character of the foe we are called upon to encounter. Hitherto our treatment of the rebels has been marked with a degree of courtesy and consideration, a tenderness and delicacy, difficult to reconcile with the stern realities of actual warfare. Skulking guerrillas, taken with arms in their hands, have been released after a few hours' detention, upon taking the oath of allegiance—on obligation no more binding upon the majority of them than was the fealty they owed to the government against which they had taken up arms. Officers reared and educated by the country for its defense, have, in the hour of peril, perjured themselves, and gone off to lead the hosts of disunion, without let or hindrance. Traitors, known as traitors, reveal in high places at Washington, and keep Davis and Beauregard advised of secrets too precious to trust to the loyal people of the north, because their removal might excite sensitive secessionists. Pirates prey upon our commerce, and the hand of justice is withheld lest Davis, as he insolently threatens, visit vengeance upon those who have been so unfortunate as to fall into his hands. Tenderness and sentiment the rebels construe into weakness and cowardice.

Under the brutalizing influence of slavery, the restraints of civilization have worn away, and their baseness and cruelty give place to a barbarous cruelty, whose deeds make one shudder to contemplate. Their treatment of our wounded and prisoners stamps them as destitute of all the attributes of humanity. We are told that during the fight "they carried American flags to deceive our men, and when small squads that had got separated from their regiments approached these flags, they were fired upon and slaughtered. The rebels also fired upon the wounded, standing them up for targets, and then firing upon them. One of the Connecticut men saw this done. A number of the 2d New York saw the rebels' sharpshooters fire upon and kill two vivandiers who were giving wine and water to the wounded. They also shot at ambulances bringing off the wounded, attacked flags of truce sent out to succor the suffering, fired point blank at the buildings used as hospitals, and it is said by some, that they shot the buildings of the Government of the 69th was killed in a charge. When his body was found, his throat was cut from ear to ear, and his ears and nose were cut off. Many of the wounded were found thus disgraced. The faces of our dead in the skirmish on Thursday, were found horribly mangled with the butt-ends of muskets, and their bodies filled with wounds, evidently inflicted after they had fallen in the field. Poor Capt. Downey, of the Fire Zouaves, on Sunday, being overpowered by numbers, threw down his arms and surrendered. "We take no prisoners, d—n you," was the reply, and he was literally blown to pieces, no less than sixteen balls entering his body."

Such are the experiences of our brave soldiers at the hands of these worse than savages. It is terrible to contemplate the fearful retribution which will eventually be meted out by our troops to the foe; but, if they provoke it by such acts of barbarity, they cannot justly complain.—N. Y. Tribune.

The result of the battle, by clearly revealing the strength of the secession forces at this point, and the nature of its fortifications, has served to show how inadequate were the numbers sent to dislodge them.

Armed with cannon of small calibre, and weakly supported by cavalry, the national troops were ill prepared to cope with superior numbers entrenched behind heavy field pieces, stationed in masked batteries, constructed with the best engineering skill, in a region which, by its topographical features, singularly lends itself to purposes of military defense. A system of fortifications constructed and arranged as those at Vicksburg, the Mississippi, are now disclosed to us, could not be expected to fall except before the cautious approaches of an army appointed with siege trains necessary for such heavy work. Batteries which are evidently the result of patient labor, extending through many weeks, are not to be reduced in a day by the dash of light flying artillery, however, efficiently served, or to be taken by storm, however impetuous, and yet cool may be the valor of the national troops.—National Intelligencer.

The News has been excruciatingly witty on an imaginary scene of fight from Bull's Run, in which our representative, Judge Potter, is made to play a conspicuous part. There is no evidence whatever that Judge Potter was among the Congressmen on that occasion, on the contrary it is to be regretted that he was not. Our army letters speak of him as being at Bull's Run on Friday, and returning on that day to Washington, and it is not probable he turned back and went back as soon as he reached the city, which he would have had to do to have been at the battle. We wish he had been there. No man in this nation baser fear, or more pluck than Judge Potter, and if he had been there, as the News represents him, with that eight foot bow-knife, it would have been wielded if wielded at all, for a very different purpose than cutting the lines of horses to pieces. But, beside being brave, Judge Potter has sense enough not to thrust himself into useless danger, where he could be of no practical service. And hence we are strongly of the impression he was not at, and did not run from Bull's Run, on the occasion in question.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

ARMY STORIES.—A chaplain in this city ostensibly representing a Philadelphia house, and purchasing army stores. He has industriously rummaged out among our dealers, a liberal amount of wheel-grease butter, for some of which he has paid four or five cents per pound. We wish we could believe it was intended to lubricate the running gear of ambulances and army wagons, especially if it could impart some of its strength to those vehicles, but the fellow says it is for the troops, who will certainly be strong in butter when this Chicago shipment arrives.

And the same individual is buying beans for the Army. One sample blue and mouldy he bought at 40 cents, unblushingly boasting that he should mix them with another grade at 80 cents, and that then they would bring "knob beans" when those arrive. A prime article of beans cannot be bought here for less than a dollar per bushel. Who will stand between our troops and the shabby uniforms, and flowery butter and mouldy beans? When will some Provost Marshal string up a few of these scoundrels?—Chicago Tribune.

TENOR IN BUCHANAN.—We have just received a private letter from a friend at Richmond, Va., via New York, by means of a French merchant, under the auspices of the Austrian Consul. He says, he cannot get away, and states that the people are in a terrible condition. They have to watch nights, armed to the teeth, for fear of midnight assassins and robbers. One night, lately, the house next to the one in which he was living was entered by a number of family burglars and plundered. As all the family members and guests were taken of it by the authorities, and no inquiries made.—Chicago Journal.

FOOT RACE.—A foot race between E. T. Rheinhardt, of Oxford, and G. Seymour, of Monroe county, will come off at Oxford, Marquette county, on the 1st of August, for a purse of \$400. Distance 150 yards.

A Letter from a Member of the Janesville Volunteers.

We have received a letter from A. E. Lane, a drummer for the Janesville Volunteers. He was in the battle of the 21st. Strange to say, he fails to tell us whether the members of his company are all safe or not—there is not a word about what we are all most anxious to know, the fate of friends who were in the fight. But we infer from his silence on this point, that none were injured. Certainly if any of Mr. Lane's comrades were wounded or dead he would have mentioned it. His letter is dated Washington, July 23. He says:

"Our men were with Sherman's battery in the advance column when the attack was made upon the enemy at six o'clock in the morning. We drove them out, and continued to drive them from six bold stands which they made, and from two masked batteries, fighting them until they were completely whipped. At seven o'clock Gen. McDowell gave orders to march further into the gap. The position of the enemy was something in the shape of a horse shoe, with batteries on the circle around, our army marching towards the center of it. When the general discovered that we were in the midst of the enemy's cannon, on every side, he gave orders to retreat, and was the first man to obey the order. After being without food or drink for twenty-four hours, any man, I think, would consider it hard to march right into the enemy's batteries in that way. We were exhausted by long fasting and thirst. Every soldier who has lost a friend feels that he has been murdered, instead of having met a glorious death on the battle field. A great deal of blame is attached to officers for want of experience.

I have just been to see Sherman's battery. It has come out of the fight with more guns and horses than they went in with, having captured several. If you had seen them in the last position they were in during the battle, you would have thought they could have whipped the world. When they had orders to retreat, the enemy's cavalry and infantry followed—the battery with six pieces wheeled upon the rebels and gave them a perfect hailstorm which suddenly checked their progress in that direction.

We have four prisoners in our camp. Great barbarities were inflicted upon our wounded by the enemy upon the battle field. We will pay them for it when we meet them again under Gen. McClellan."

A. E. L.

Special Despatch to the New York Tribune.
WASHINGTON, July 24, 1861.

CONDITION OF THE REBELS.

Sergeant Mixer, of Company F, Massachusetts 5th, an intelligent Bostonian, lay in the woods near Bull's Run bridge, thro' Sunday night, and succeeded in making his escape, although the cavalry who supported by a few pieces of artillery, attacked our rear, came within a few rods of him. At 5 or 6 o'clock on Monday morning he passed through Centerville, the streets of which were then full of our disorganized soldiers, but no officer did he see until he reached Fairfax, where he found an old Major.

On the road Sergeant Mixer overtook two negroes, who said that they were slaves, and had been employed as cooks for the 2d Alabama regiment. The rations which they prepared were corn, for hoo cakes, pickled pork, and smoked shoulders. There was plenty of hard bread, but it was kept back for times of emergency. One of them declared he knew of his own knowledge that the quartermaster of the rebel army served out on Sunday morning rations for 91,000 men.

The battle was conducted within their observation in this way: Every regiment in it had been taken to the front, and had delivered its fire was withdrawn from the field and a fresh one substituted, the former in some cases returning after it had time to close up ranks and reload. Only men enough were left at the Junction to watch the guns. One of them counted forty wagons full of dead passing about 3 o'clock. He says that he saw Beauregard's horse shot under him, a fact which has reached us in the rebel telegram to Richmond.

The negroes held the opinion freely expressed that the loss of the Junction all was lost. It was impossible to make a stand there, it was impossible anywhere, and the impression prevailed that Beauregard was the great reliance of the rebels.

Sergeant Mixer parted company with these fugitive slaves, who were also bound to Washington, before he arrived here.

REBEL ATROCITIES.
The report that the rebels shelled and burned Sudley Church, which was used as a hospital by our troops, and known to be so used, is confirmed.

One of the officers in command of the rebels that came up the road on which one of the wounded lay, for whom there was no room in the hospital, was heard to say, "Bayonet every son of a— that wears a red shirt." This barbarian order was obeyed, although many a poor fellow summing all his strength, begged for life.

REMOVAL OF INCOMPETENT OFFICERS.
Gen. Wilson incurred the blame of making a fatal error in judgment, in making a move into camp, and in making a move into camp, and in making a move into camp.

ORDER RETURNING.
There are fewer men and officers about the streets this morning than yesterday or the day before, in consequence of the exertions of Col. Wright, one of Gen. Scott's aids, who spent twelve hours in personally urging officers to go to their quarters, under penalties in case of refusal.

A DUBIOUS COUNSEL.
A Colonel of volunteers was met during Sunday's retreat by a regular officer, who asked him where his regiment was. He said he did not know. He was told he ought to know, and ought to be with them. He made some pithy excuse, to which his interrogator replied, calling him by name, "You're a coward, sir."

CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS.
Senator Latham, by names solicitation, has obtained to-day an order from the war department to raise a full regiment of infantry and 600 cavalry, three years' volunteers, in California, to protect the overland mail, treasure and emigration from Carson valley to Fort Kearney.

Col. Carlos A. White, of the 8th infantry, leaves on the 1st of August by Panama, to take the general command of this force and give it efficiency.
Californians here are very much gratified at this important step.
More cheerful aspect.
Affairs wear a more cheerful aspect to-day. Fresh troops are continually arriving and appear to be of the desirable character. Baggage wagons and commissariat supplies seem to be as plenty as heretofore, and, altogether, there is a gathering up of the army fragments.

ARREST OF A TEAMSTER.

First Sergeant Mix of company C, 2d Dragoons, arrested in this city a teamster, who cut his traces on the field of battle, and abandoned 11 of our wounded to the enemy. The offender is now in jail.

THE RECAPTURE OF CANNON, ETC.
The credit of recapturing six pieces of cannon, with their caissons, belongs less to Col. Eitzen than to Col. Blenker, whose brigade found them upon the field of battle. It is not believed that the original owners will recall them. Lieut. Col. Steel, acting colonel of the German rifles, brought from the field a regimental stand of Union colors, and an aid of Col. Blenker a standard which had been abandoned. It is not thought that these articles will be claimed. Gen. Scott thanked Col. Blenker very heartily to-day for the coolness and bravery with which he covered the retreat of the army with his brigade.

DEFENCE OF ARLINGTON MILLS.
This morning the station house at Arlington Mills was torn down and a barricade constructed with the timber, to repel any attack of cavalry or scouts. The bridge over Four Mile Run has been mined, and every precaution taken against a surprise.

EFFECTIVE CANNONADING.
One officer counted nearly 150 dead bodies in a wood into which Griffin's battery had been firing. Lieut. Green displayed great coolness. He fired one round into the group of officers where the white horse, since ascertained to have been ridden by Jefferson Davis, was conspicuous; and there was an immediate scattering of steeds and riders to seek a safer position. A Rhode Island soldier states that after the capture of one of the Bull's Run batteries, forty eight dead men and one wounded of the enemy were found piled up at the guns. The wounded man, on being asked how they managed to stand by their guns so long, answered that "they had taken an oath never to leave them."

GEN. FREMONT'S STAFF.—Gov. Morton has appointed the following officers in the Indiana legion, who will receive commissions from the president as members of General Fremont's staff:

At Ashborth, colonel.
Henry Charles De Alma, lieutenant colonel.
Antonio Castenue, captain.
Ajace Saccipici, captain.
Dominico Odense, lieutenant.

All of these officers have seen service in Europe, and all, we believe, with Garibaldi. They are experienced military men, and will represent Indiana, in part, in the expedition down the Mississippi, which is to stop only when New Orleans and the Gulf coast shall resume loyalty to the Stars and Stripes.

Hon. James H. Lane, who is also to accompany Fremont's expedition, has been commissioned as a brigadier general in the Indiana legion, and the following gentlemen have been placed on his staff, each ranking as 2d lieutenant: Lowell M. Ewing, W. G. White, Ebenezer White.—Indianapolis Journal.

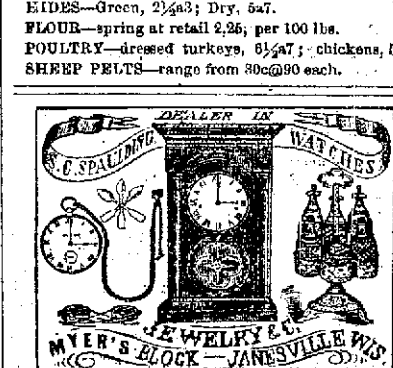
COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, BUMP & GRAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, June 27, 1861.
Receipts of wheat were a trifle better to-day than yesterday, and prices were moderately firm at previous rates: Sales of about 1000 bushels at a range of 55c to 60c for fair shipping to choice milling spring. Receipts of coarse grain light and market unchanged.
We make up prices as follows:
WHEAT—good to choice milling spring 60c, currency; fair to good dry shipping 58c; rejected 56c. The above figures are for currency, a deduction of 5 and 6c per bushel is made payable in gold.
CORN—10c per 60 lbs. shelled, and 10c per 72 lbs. ear.
OATS—good local and shipping demand at 14c.

RYE—quiet at 24c per 60 lbs.
BARLEY—full sale at 12c per 60 lbs., common to good quality.
TIMOTHY SEED—full at 1.40, 1.50 per 40 lbs.
POTATOES—plenty and very dull at 10c per bushel.
BUTTER—plenty at 10c per 100 lbs. for choice roll.
EGGS—plenty and dull at 6c per dozen.
WOLVES—range at 10c for common to choice fair clean clips.
WIDDS—Green, 2 1/2c; Dry, 3c.
FLOUR—spring at retail 2.35, per 100 lbs.
POULTRY—dressed turkeys, 65c; chickens, 60c.
SHEEP PRICES—range from 30c to 50c each.



THE BEST WATCH MADE.
A GOOD Assortment constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices.
Clocks, Silver Ware, Jewelry, &c.
All goods sold on credit to give satisfaction or money refunded.
Particular attention paid to repairing FIRE ARMES. Jewelry and Clocks repaired and cleaned in good style.
CASH PAID FOR OLD SILVER.
cutl'dawit S. C. SPAULDING, No. 1, Myers' Block.

Five Cents Reward.
RUNAWAY from the service of the subscriber, June 6th, JOHN WILSON, on the 16th of June, 1861, William H. Wilson, an indentured servant, who has been and is hereby forbidden to harbor or trust him on any pretence, as I shall pay no debt of his contracting; also, for harboring him, and whoever will return him to the subscriber shall receive the above reward, but nothing for extra services.
JOHN WILSON, July 8th, 1861. jydawitw

BOOKS KEPT!
FOR merchants and business men generally, in a neat book, by the late
Practical Bookkeeper and Accountant, Lippin's Block.
jydawit

NEW GOODS
AND
Reduced Prices
WHEELLOCK'S.

Just Received, a large lot of
Fresh Fruits, &c., Hermetically Sealed.
Bought within the last month, in New York and Baltimore, at very low prices, and will be sold the same.—The following are some of the retail prices:
Raspberries, 3c
Blackberries, 3c
Cherries, black, red and yellow, 5c
The above are put in wide mouthed, full quart bottles, and are warranted to retain their natural flavor, and are wholly unlike dried fruit, or cooked fruit, or fruit preserved in sugar. The cherries are valuable when empty, for putting up fresh fruits again, and can be used repeatedly; they are worth 12 shillings per dozen, empty.
February 18th, 1861. feb18dawit

FRESH PEACHES.
pared and stored, in three pound cans.
Best Baltimore Peaches 40c
Canned Peaches 35c
Sardines, 20c
Catsup, Sauces, Jellies, &c., &c., &c.
In good supply.
February 18th, 1861. feb18dawit

FRESH HOPKIN & CO'S DRUG STORE.
KEROSENE OIL, as good as any manufactured, at one dollar per gallon.
COWELL & CO.

NOTICE.
All persons indebted to the late firm of Schaff & Plympton are required to pay such indebtedness to Sloan, Patton & Bailey, or to Henry any other person, on or before May 15th, 1861.
may15dawit HENRY SCARLETT.

FAMILY GROCERIES!

CHEAP FOR CASH.

W. L. MITCHELL,

HAVING purchased a full and complete assortment from first hands of importation in New York, he can sell goods as

LOW as any one in the west.

Call and Examine our New Stock.

TEAS, COFFEES, TOBACCO, SOAPS, CROCKERY & GLASS WARE, DRY FRUIT, SALT FISH, DRY FISH, MOLASSES, SYRUPS, CANDLES, FRESH FRUIT.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED

as represented at sales. Opposite the Hyatt House.

June 1st, 1861.

THE ATTENTION

Of the citizens of Rock and adjoining counties is solicited to our Large and Choice stock of

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, CROCKERY, HATS AND CAPS, &c., &c.

DRESS GOODS

is unsurpassed in variety and styles.

Black & Fancy Silks

in great variety.

BROCADE, MADONNAS, VALENCIANS, MORAIRS, NATIONAL AND LUSTRE GREYS, CHALISES, DELAINS, ORGANDIES, LAUNES, &c., &c., &c.

In quantities large, in styles endless, in varieties unsurpassed.

Broche Shawls,

cheaper than ever.

EMBROIDERY IN SETTS.

Colours, Edgings, insertings, Waists, Robes, &c., &c.

In great abundance and at prices that will astonish all.

Broad Cloths,

Cassimeres, James, Tweeds, Linens, Summer Stuffs, Vestings, &c., &c.

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

All who wish to get the

Worth of their Money

in good goods, that will

Not Fail on their Hands,

are cordially invited to call.

Goods Shown Free of Charge.

Jeslavit O. K. BENNETT.

New Stock

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES!

JUST RECEIVED BY

James Hutson,

Near Door to Myers' Block, Main Street, — Janesville.

WHERE he may be found ready to repair the undersanding of all such as are for the want of

Good Soles

for the shoe. He has the best stock of

BOOTS & SHOES

over offered in this city, which he will sell at prices corresponding with the times, and

will warrant them to all purchasers who will call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. His stock is

NEW AND FRESH,

consisting of every variety of Davis' Genuine made calf and Kid Boots and Shoes. Also a large assortment of

GENT'S GAITERS

of every description.

Ladies' Misses' and Children's Gaiters, Polka Boots, Booties, Slips, and Cocks, in great variety.

Boys' Boots and Shoes, of every style and quality.

Having selected this stock with great care, he can warrant it to be the best material and made by the best workmen, and in the latest style.

Grateful for past patronage, he respectfully solicits a call from his old customers, and he can assure all who are disposed to call, that no establishment in the west can out sell him, either in price, quality or style.

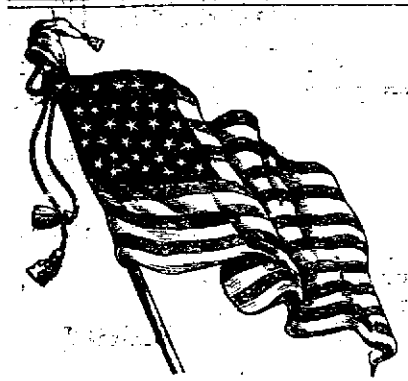
Particular attention will be paid to custom work. He keeps none but the best of workmen, and all kinds of work done promptly and at short notice.

Wagon, New York; John K. Dunlap, 16 State street, New York; and
Chicago, under the new Sherman House.
H. B. SAWIN, CHAS. MINOT,
Sole Agent, Northwestern Traveling Agency, Gen'l Supt.
Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Line.
ONLY road to St. Louis, Bloomington, Springfield,
and Alton without change of cars; also, direct con-
nection to Peoria, Decatur, Jacksonville and Quincy.
Two passenger trains leave Chicago daily.
Morning Express, at 6:15 A. M. 5:15 A. M.
Evening Express, at 6:15 P. M. 5:15 P. M.
Express freight, daily, through in twenty-four hours.
H. B. MASON, Supt.
C. C. WHEELER, Gen. Freight Agent, 560 1/2

Farm for Sale.
144 ACRES of Choice Land located on Rock River
near the town of Polton, Rock county, 44 acres
under cultivation, the balance in woods. There is
of water, a plenty of timber and stock water, and
an inexhaustible quarry of building and fencing stone of
the first quality, all of which will be sold at low fig-
ures, and terms made easy. \$1200 of the purchase mon-
ey can run from five to ten years at 4 per cent interest,
one third down, balance on six month terms. Names
or good notes will be taken in payment. Enquire of
A. Jackson, Esq., of the firm of Knowlton, Pritchard &
Hawley, at Waterville, or of the undersigned at Rock
county.
J. R. LAWTON, Manager
Marion St. 1861.

WARRANTS DROPPED.

ARCHIVE



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breeches the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Our Volunteers are Brave, but who shall lead them?

In looking over the accounts of the battle, we must come to the conclusion that our men fought bravely. The volunteers did not flinch, even when standing under fire for hours. There never was a braver army of soldiers went into the field—they needed nothing but competent leaders to have been victorious, even against the immense odds against them.

A great many opinions have been given as to the cause of the retreat. Some have attributed it to the stampede among the teamsters and civilians. This may have prevented a rally at Centerville; but we believe the first order to retreat was given by McDowell himself, who found that he had been drawn by the enemy into a net, and retired to prevent the center division of the army, which he led, from being surrounded and cut off. The rebels thought they had had him far enough into the trap, and then they charged with fresh cavalry upon his rear. To get out of the scrape, he ordered his forces to retire, which they did in good order; but their retreat caused a panic among the teamsters, reporters, congressmen, &c., behind them, and it was principally these, and a few cowards in the army, who were guilty of the disgraceful rout that followed. Our belief is that the main part of the army which had done the fighting during the day, and the principal portion of the reserve at Centerville, could have been rallied at the latter place, had there been an officer on the ground in whom the army had confidence.

What are we to do for officers? Take them from the regular army? Look at Miles, who writes U. S. A. after his name, so drunk on the day of the battle, that he refused to obey an order to bring his division into the field. He was entrusted with the command of the reserve, the next most important post to that of commander in chief. He was an educated officer in the regular service. While this was the conduct of an officer in the regular service, there were volunteer officers who were cool and collected during the action. So we must conclude that our officers must not all come from the regular service, and that we are not always certain of obtaining good officers from that source. The only alternative is to try them in action, and advance the meritorious. We have tried McClellan, Lyon and Sigel. Here are three whom we can trust, and we believe that, names from the battle field of the 21st will be added to the list. We must look for the hero who is to lead the nation out of this trouble by the light of experience in the field of conflict, when the right man is found he will fill a lofty place in the history of our age. Who is the man? The people are straining their eyes to catch a glimpse of him—their hearts go out into the dim future to meet him. Will he come in time to save the republic?

The Patriot complains because Sam Van Slyke has not kept his promise to forward a list of the killed and wounded of the 2nd regiment. This is one of the thousand little things you can name, and of course you will not be able to find out what these "oil and wine" men are about, unless they get an appointment yourself, and then you can't name the little acts of charity you may perform.—Madison Argus.

We heard yesterday an amusing incident. A youth was met on the cars between Madison and Janesville, following the 5th regiment, and attempting to overtake it at Chicago. He had been left behind when the regiment started from Camp Randall, and stated that if he could catch up with it at Chicago it would be all right with him.

We would like to know whether he went through to meet the grand delegation of Wisconsin politicians in Washington, and if he did, of what use he could be either to the delegation or the army.

GEORGIA VOTE ON THE CONFEDERATE CONSTITUTION.—The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, of the 13th, learns from a correspondent at Milledgeville, that about one hundred of the counties of the State have been heard from, and only about 18,000 votes have been polled in these counties. "Ratification" has only about 400 majority thus far. The result is regarded doubtful, although the constitution will probably be declared carried by a small majority.

PLUCKY FIGHTING.—Russell, of the London Times, who personally witnessed the great actions of the Crimean war, and the great battles of Solferino and Magenta, was present at the great fight on Sunday last at Bull's Run, says he never in his life witnessed such fighting—that for four hours, he says, both armies stood up to a kind of conflict, for vigor, endurance and pertinacity, was unequalled.

GEN. PATTERSON'S RELATIVES.—It is said that a brother of Gen. Patterson has the postoffice at Cumberland Gap, in Tennessee.

Capt. E. E. Patterson, nephew of Gen. Patterson, has raised a company in Claiborne county for the defense of the south, which will be mustered into the service by Gen. Caswell at Knoxville.

Incidents of the Fight at Bull's Run.

From a graphic account of the battle at Bull's Run, published in the New York World, we glean the following incidents of the great rout:

By the time I reached the top of the hill, the retreat, the panic, the hideous headlong confusion, were now beyond a hope. I was near the rear of the movement, with the brave Capt. Alexander, who undevoted by the most gallant but unresolvable exertion to check the onward tumult. It was difficult to believe in the reality of our sudden reverse. "What does it all mean?" I asked Alexander. "It means defeat," was his reply. "We are beaten; it is a shameful, a cowardly retreat! Hold up, men!" he shouted, "don't be such infernal cowards!" and he rode backwards and forwards, placing his horse across the road and vainly trying to rally the running troops. The teams and wagons confused and dismembered every corner. We were now cut off from the advance body by the enemy's infantry, who had rushed on the slope just left by us, surrounded the guns and sutler's wagons, and were apparently pressing against us. "You must leave with the rest," I cried. "If I will," was the sullen reply, and the splendid fellow rode back to make his way as best he could. Meantime I saw officers with leaves and eagles on their shoulder-straps, majors and colonels, who had deserted their commands, pass me galloping as if for dear life. No enemy pursued them just then; but I suppose all were afraid that his guns would be turned down the long, narrow avenue, and mow the retreating thousands, and batter to pieces our wagons and everything else which crossed it. Only one field officer, so far as my observation extended, seemed to have remembered his duty. Lieut. Colonel Speidel, a foreigner attached to a Connecticut regiment, strove against the current for a league. I positively declare that, with the two exceptions mentioned, all efforts made to check the panic before Centerville was reached, was confined to civilians. I saw a man in citizen's dress who had thrown off his coat, seized a musket, and was trying to rally the soldiers who came by at the point of the bayonet. In reply to a request for his name, he said it was Washburne, and I learned that he was the commander by that name from Illinois. The Hon. Mr. Kellogg made a similar effort. Both these congressmen bravely stood their ground till the last moment, and were serviceable at Centerville in assisting the halt there ultimately made. And other civilians did what they could.

THE PANIC. But what a scene! and how terrific the onset of that tumultuous retreat. For three miles, hosts of federal troops—all detached from their regiments, all mingling in one disorderly rout—were fleeing along the road, but mostly through the lots on either side. Army wagons, sutler's teams, and private carriages, choked the passage, tumbling against each other, amid clouds of dust, and sickening sights and sounds. Hacks, containing unlucky spectators of the late affair, were smashed to pieces, and the passengers by the last sight of the *debris*. Horses, flying wildly from the battle field, many of them in death agony, galloped at random forward, joining in the stampede. Those on foot who could catch them rode them bareback, as much to save themselves from being run over, as to make quicker time. Wounded men, lying along the banks—the few either left on the field not taken to the captured hospitals, appeared with raised hands to those who rode horses, begging to be lifted behind, but few regarded such petitions. Then the artillery, such as was saved, came thundering along, smashing and overrunning everything. The regular cavalry, I record it to their shame, joined in the melee, adding to its horrors, for they rode down footmen without mercy. One of the great guns overturned and lay amid the ruins of a caisson, as I passed it. I saw an artilleryman running between the ponderous fore and after wheels of his gun-carriage, hanging on with both hands, and vainly striving to jump upon the ordnance. The drivers were spurring the horses; he could not cling much longer, and a more agonized expression never fixed the features of a drowning man. The carriage bounded from the roughness of a steep hill leading to a creek, he lost his hold, fell, and in an instant the great wheels crushed the life out of him. Who ever saw such a sight? Could that retreat at Borodino have exceeded it in tumult and confusion? I think not. It did not slack in the least until Centerville was reached. There the sight of the reserve—Miles' brigade—formed in order on the hill, seemed somewhat to reassure the van. But still the teams and foot soldiers pushed on, passing their own camps and heading swiftly for the distant Potomac, until for ten miles the road over which the grand army had so lately passed southward, gay with unstained banner, and flushed with surety of strength, was covered with the fragments of its retreating forces, shattered and panic-stricken in a single day.

A SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.—The last Green Bay Advocate says:—GREEN BAY INVADERS.—On Sunday last a troop of what is here supposed to be the much dreaded "army worms" made their appearance from the marshy ground to the east of Monroe street, near the central school house, and commenced an onslaught on the gardens in the neighborhood. The grass over which they passed was destroyed as totally as if a fire had swept over it. The ground was literally black with the worms. Several gardens have been attacked, and efforts are now being made to stay their progress, by digging ditches with overhanging sides; but with what success is yet undemonstrated. The cool night of Sunday made them torpid, and they did not get under active way before the middle of the forenoon.

It is a worm from one to two inches long, striped on the back with yellow, brown and light red, with green belly, and sixteen legs. It is rather active in its movements, which are much like the caterpillar, and readily marches over fence boards and other obstructions.

P. S. The worms are emerging from the whole length of the slough from Astor Heights northward as far as the bush runs. Men have all day been employed by the city, plowing and ditching, to confine them to their present limits, and in some instances the fences have been torn down.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN ON TEMPERANCE.—Mr. Edward C. Delavan, of Albany, has recently received the presidential temperance declaration, signed by Mr. Lincoln. It now bears the name of every president since the time of James Madison, with the exception of Harrison, who died before Mr. Delavan had an opportunity to present it to him.

BAD PROSPECTS FOR BORROWING.—A late letter from London states that there is no attention now paid to the rebel commissioners in England, and that the people at large dread the idea of a war with the United States. He asserts that Mr. Yancey has as much chance of negotiating the rebel loan in that country as he would have of selling a mortgage on "an uncaught whale in the Arctic Ocean."

Many persons are not satisfied with a mere competence; they want a five story competence.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26. The Evening Bulletin has a special dispatch from Washington, which states, on authority of a letter from Leeburg, that Col. Corcoran and Congressman Ely are prisoners at Manassas.

The dispatch also states that Col. Wade Hampton was killed, and that the rebels are taking care of our wounded and burying our dead. Scouting parties of the rebels came within three miles of Washington last night.

WASHINGTON, July 26. Commercial special.—The loss of the rebels from estimates by their own military authorities is 2,000.

The South Carolina troops entered the most severely, being nearly cut to pieces.

A secessionist in this city declares that he has private advices from Richmond to the effect that Monday was a day of mourning rather than rejoicing in that city, on account of the great number of rebel troops killed.

The fact that nothing has been heard from the persons who went out with a flag of truce to recover the body of Col. Cameron, is interpreted as an indication that the rebels have some new scheme on foot which they desire to keep secret.

By Saturday night there will be at least 100,000 federal troops on the line of the Potomac, extending from Alexandria to Harper's Ferry.

FORT MONROE, July 25. Lieut. Crosby yesterday took charge of an expedition to Rock river, consisting of three hundred men and two field pieces on a propeller, and six launches. The expedition was entirely successful. Lieut. Crosby surprised and burned nine schooners and ships belonging to the confederates, and brought off one valuable prize, a schooner loaded with bacon, corn, etc.

Boston, July 26. The U. S. steamer South Carolina, commander Allen, was off Galveston on the 7th of July. She was captured by the rebels, and is now entering the blockade. The third one of the prizes had arrived at Pensacola under command of Capt. Baxter.

St. John, N. F., July 26. The City of Baltimore from Liverpool 17th, was boarded off Cape Race Thursday night by the Associated Press Yacht. She brings \$420,000 in specie. Political news unimportant. The London Times thinks the heavy taxation recommended by President Lincoln will lead the north to reconsider their rejection of peace, and to compromise. City article of the 18th says the conscript market was heavy yesterday with a decline of 1/2.

CLEVELAND, July 26. The republican state committee met at Columbus yesterday, all parts of the state were represented. Resolutions were passed declaring it not now expedient to call a convention of the republican party for nominating officers to be chosen at the coming state election.

It was resolved that the democratic central committee be requested to unite with this committee in a call for a joint convention for the purpose of nominating suitable state officers. The call to be addressed to all in favor of the Union and constitutional preservation, and to all in favor of the union of states in maintaining the integrity of the national government, and a vigorous and combined prosecution of the war. Unless the democratic committee accept the proposition for a union by the 6th of August, the executive committee is directed to issue to the people of Ohio a call for a convention of delegates to nominate candidates to be chosen without reference to party, on the simple basis of the maintenance of the government and the suppression of rebellion against it.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 26, 1861.—9 p. m. The House has been quelling all day, and is still quarreling, over the question of a direct tax. The Northwestern interest is strongly against it, the chief objection being that it will be a tax wholly upon real estate, leaving nominal capitalists untaxed, thus bearing unjustly on the farming population. The result is doubtful, but some tax seems indispensable to procure the negotiation of the loan, which will hang fire until the regular payment of interest is somehow secured. The treasury is now destitute of funds. Congress votes five hundred millions to sustain the Government, but the Government asks where is the money, and where can it be obtained without some assurance that the interest will be paid? Members vote the loan unhesitatingly, and dispute how to make their previous vote serviceable.

Mr. Simmons's tariff bill, as reported from the Senate Committee, to-day, imposes two cents duty on raw sugar, on refined sugar four cents, on molasses five cents, on tea fifteen cents, and on coffee four cents. It will therefore be seen that in these respects the bill differs but little from Secretary Chase's, (and which has passed the House) the duty on raw sugar being reduced one-half a cent, and on coffee one cent a pound, from the rates proposed by Mr. Chase. It is thought the Simmons's bill will pass in preference to the other.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, July 26. The rebel troops at Union City are on the move. It is rumored, moreover, that a fleet of steamers came up from Memphis on last Wednesday, and yesterday and today were busily engaged in transporting the troops to New Orleans, and that the rebels who have come in from among them report a large number of rebels already rendezvoused at that place. Their avowed object is to attack Bird's Point. Our troops on the Point are ready for them. Civilians are prohibited crossing to Bird's Point from Cairo after to-day. But for these restrictions I could tell you many things that show a fight in that quarter to be imminent.

LOUISVILLE, July 26.

A special dispatch to the Charleston Mercury, of the 23d, says so soon as it became evident that the enemy meant to give battle on Sunday, President (I) Davis hastened to the scene of action, arriving in time to take part in the battle, and immediately assumed command of the center. Beauregard commanded the right wing and Johnston the left. It was against Johnston's command that the enemy concentrated their best troops and fought most obstinately. At one time our left was pressed so severely that the issue of the conflict in that direction seemed doubtful. It was here that Barton's Georgia regiment was posted, and which was so badly cut up. A large body of our troops from the center was sent at this critical moment to the assistance of Johnston and turned the tide of battle. The enemy broke and fled before the impetuous charges of the southerners, and the battle soon became a rout.

The latest from Richmond, 22d, says congress met at noon, and after prayer had been offered, the following dispatch was read before that body:

"MANASSAS JUNCTION, Sunday Night. The night has closed upon a hard-fought field. The enemy was routed and fled precipitately, abandoning a large amount of arms, ammunition, knapsacks and baggage. The ground is strewn for miles with

those killed, and farm houses and grounds are filled with the wounded. The pursuit was continued along several routes towards Leesburg and Centerville, until darkness covered the fugitives. We have captured several field batteries and a regimental stand of colors, and one United States flag. Many prisoners have been taken. Too high praise cannot be bestowed whether for the skill of the principal officers or for the gallantry of all our troops. The battle was fought mainly on our side. Our force there was 15,000; that of the enemy estimated at 45,000.

Another dispatch says the entire force of the confederates was about 40,000, and the United States force near 80,000. No particulars are received of the dead and wounded. L. M. Brush has been arrested at Manassas as a spy, with federal papers on his body.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 26.

According to letters from rebel sources, the loss of the enemy, on Sunday was from one to two thousand. They claim to have captured 1142 prisoners, 15,000 small arms, 42 cannon, and one hundred wagons. Our real loss of arms and wagons is probably the number of prisoners is equally exaggerated.

Gen. Eppa Horton, of Virginia, was killed. Col. Corcoran, of the 69th, and Congressman Ely are "safe" at Manassas. The South Carolina troops suffered terribly. Col. Wade Hampton's regiment was cut to pieces. Only 32,000 rebels are said to have been engaged, but 60,000 were in reserve.

It is now doubtful whether Col. Miles has actually been arrested, but his command has been taken from him, and the evidence that he was drunk is conclusive.

Gen. McClellan is expected hourly. Some of the most serious going home as fast as they can be sent away. Some of them received the order to go unexpectedly, having intended to stay for the present. The Ohio, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Col. Burnside's Rhode Island regiments, have arrived from Virginia. Upwards of ten additional regiments are at Baltimore, whence they are wanted.

Postal communication between Harper's Ferry and Washington has been re-established.

WASHINGTON, July 26—9 p. m.

An army order has been issued constituting the department of northeastern Virginia, under Gen. McClellan, and that of Washington, now under Gen. Mansfield, for the counties of Prince George, Montgomery and Frederick, in the state of Maryland, are added—a new geographical division under McClellan. The department of the Shenandoah, Gen. Banks, is to include Washington and Alleghany counties, in Maryland, and such parts of the state as may be covered by the army in its operations. By another section of the order, all officers of volunteers are required to pass the examination of a military board, appointed by the war department with the concurrence of the general-in-chief.

We have seventy-five prisoners in jail at the old capital.

A surgeon who was on duty on the field of battle, left some thirty wounded under a tree while he went to an officer. Among them were several whose limbs he had amputated. On his return he found that the rebels had killed almost all of the thirty, among them those who had suffered amputation. The surgeon has testified to these facts himself.

Two hundred of the Minnesota regiment are missing, of whom two commissioned officers, five non-commissioned officers, and forty-one privates are known to be killed; and six commissioned officers, thirteen non-commissioned officers, and seventy privates are wounded.

Three vessels will arrive here to-morrow, bringing a portion of Gen. Butler's force from Fortress Monroe, no movement being designed there at present. Troops are more needed on the Potomac line. The rebels have begun assassinating our pickets from Fall's Church to Alexandria. Pour in the drilled volunteers!

Richmond letters state there is little rejoicing there over the dubious victory of Sunday.

To-Day's Report.

[Report Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

[We have no report to-day, the storm preventing the line working.—Eps. GAZETTE.]

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 23. The faces of our dead, in the skirmish on Thursday, were horribly mangled with the butt-ends of muskets, and their bodies filled with wounds, evidently inflicted after they had fallen upon the field. Poor Captain Downey, of the Fire Zouaves, on Sunday, being overpowered by numbers, threw down his arms and surrendered. "We take no prisoners, d—n ye," was the reply, and he was literally blown to pieces, no less than sixteen balls entering his body.

It is said that Secretary Cameron, after a visit to Centerville and the vicinity of Bull's Run on Saturday, has written up a report with the difficulty of forcing the enemy's position that he returned in great haste to Washington for the purpose of changing the orders concerning the army movement. It being too late for this, however, he sent on all the available troops to strengthen the reserve. It appears, also, that a conviction of the hopelessness of the attack weighed upon most of the officers of our army.—General McDowell considered a victory of so much importance that he felt it necessary to risk defeat. It is stated by some of those engaged in the fight that our men were exhausted with hunger, having eaten nothing since Saturday night, and that they had been properly fed they could have fought with a better heart. Greater courage they could not have shown.

An Alabama captain, who was taken prisoner, declared, before dying of his wounds, that the forces at and about Manassas were 110,000.

The Zouaves, after taking one battery, were rushing upon another when those behind it cried out, "For God's sake, don't shoot your brothers." Upon this the Zouaves reserved their fire, until a volley was poured in upon them by the battery from which the supplications had come.

Senator Lane, of Indiana, gave it as his opinion that the reason of the panic was an order given to batteries to return to a certain point for ammunition, and this apparently retreating movement of batteries produced consternation and panic. By others, the order to retreat, which assisted to change the fortunes of Sunday, is ascribed to Col. Miles, of the army, who commanded the Fifth Division.

As evidence of the utter folly and incapacity of Gen. Patterson, he telegraphed late on Saturday night for reinforcements, stating that Johnston was close at hand and in force.

All the artillery lost in the battle will be instantly replaced with guns within reach at the North. Among the batteries telegraphed for already is the Whitworth battery, of six or eight rifled guns, presented to the government by patriotic citizens of the United States in England which is probably already on the way; as also a full battery belonging to the State of Connecticut, and one at Harrisburg, the property of Pennsylvania.

A Massachusetts Colonel was met in the retreat two miles ahead of his regiment, which he assured an inquirer was cut to pieces. No remonstrances availed to induce him to turn back, or to wait for his

men. Subsequently he excused himself by saying that he received a sun-stroke, the effects of which did not seem, however, to have diminished his pace towards Washington.

But the palm of infamy must be given to the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, whose three months expired on the morning of the battle, and who took the disgraceful step of retreating towards Washington on the morning of the battle. They were met near the Long Bridge by regiments which were marching to reinforce the advance.

Gen. Scott is reported, upon excellent authority, to have said to the President that he had acted like a coward for the first time in his life in yielding to the urgency of the public, the press, and members of Congress, and advancing upon Manassas before he was ready.

Nine regiments are expected to-night, and thirty more will be here in six days.—The Secretary of War, to-day, accepted four additional regiments and two batteries of artillery from Iowa. The Third Irish Regiment, of New York, E. C. Enright, Major, to be enrolled in six days was also accepted to-day. Over 70,000 troops have been offered and accepted since yesterday, on condition of being here in three to six teen days.

Peter McCall, of Pennsylvania, Rufus King, of Wisconsin, and S. R. Curtis, of Iowa, have been appointed Brigadier Generals.

Special dispatch to the New York Herald.

WASHINGTON, July 23. Gen. Scott has for a long while been of the opinion, in view of the well drilled militia of the south, that camps of instruction should be established for our troops, and that they should be thoroughly educated before venturing into the field for active service. The popular sentiment of the people, which is frequently very erroneous, and proved to be so at this time, overruled Gen. Scott, and an early battle was determined upon. It has been said, and the results are before us.

The barbarians practiced by the rebels at the battle of Bull's Run are unparalleled. An instance is related where a private of the First Connecticut Regiment found a wounded rebel lying in the sun, and lifted him up and carried him to a shade, where he gently laid him and gave him a drink from his canteen. Revived by the drink, the ingrate drew his pistol and shot his benefactor through the heart. Another instance is related of a troop of rebel cavalry deliberately firing upon a number of wounded men, who had been placed together in the shade by their comrades, and among whom was a rebel officer who had received the same kind attention. It is said by Virginians who have come from the battle-field that these fiends in human shape have taken the bayonets and knives of our wounded and dying soldiers, and thrust them into their hearts, and left them sticking there; and that some of the Louisiana Zouaves have severed the heads of our dead from their bodies, and amused themselves by kicking them about as footballs.

A Zouave who was taken prisoner with six others, and subsequently effected his escape, arrived here to-night with a broken hand on his wrist. He reports that the Zouaves were treated with Indian barbarity by the rebels, many being pined in trees and tormented with bayonets thrust at their hearts.

Capt. Downey, of the Zouaves, was wounded on the field, and his body was afterwards found literally cut to pieces. It was cut into four quarters.

Among the prisoners taken at Bull's Run and brought to Washington is Major George H. Stewart, the commander of the first division of Maryland rebel volunteers.

There is no doubt that the rebels were actually retreating towards Manassas Junction at the very time when our soldiers were running towards Centerville. The reinforcements from Manassas were probably intended to cover the retreat of the troops that had been engaged in the action. Long before the panic on our side occurred, the wagon train of the rebels was wending its way from the field, plainly indicating their intention to retire. This train was followed by large bodies of infantry, and it is probable that, if our men had stood their ground even fifteen minutes longer, they would have had undisputed possession of the field.

It is stated by a Virginian, who came from Manassas into our lines to-day, that the order for the retreat of the rebels had been issued. It is evident that the rebels did not immediately understand the movement on our side. They thought themselves whipped, and the sudden retirement of their victors undoubtedly astonished them. This is apparent from the fact that no pursuit was attempted for any considerable distance.

Two of the prisoners taken at Bull's Run on Sunday were brought to this city and lodged in the guard-house last night. They belong to a Georgia regiment attached to Gen. Johnston's division, which, they say, arrived at Manassas on Sunday morning.

They say that, in an attempt to capture Sherman's battery, they were cut to pieces by the fire of several regiments, and that they think there are not more than two hundred of their men left. They laughed at the idea of General Patterson overlooking them, and say they fooled him completely.

Special dispatch to the New York Herald.

WASHINGTON, July 24.

The facts show clearly that the rebels were retreating towards Manassas at the same time that our army was flying back to Washington. The rebel cavalry was left to cover the retreat on their side, and they had then no idea that they had won the victory. If our fugitives could have been formed in order in the rear of the position occupied by the rebels, they might have been retreating during the night or the next morning, and triumphantly occupied the very field of battle where they fought so well.

Not a gun nor a wagon would have been lost on our side, but the heavy guns in the enemy's batteries would all have been captured.

An additional evidence of the astonishment of the rebels at the retirement of our forces is furnished from the fact that on Monday morning a gentleman, in citizen's dress, rode down the road from Centerville to where the camp of the 1st Massachusetts regiment had been, and found there a cavalry picket of the rebels, wondering why the regiment was there, and asking him to vacate so hurriedly as to leave behind the blankets and knapsacks of the men.

Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, had two horses shot under him during the action. After the first one was killed, by his head being shot away by a cannon ball, his men gathered around him and insisted upon his going to the rear. This he positively refused to do, and continued throughout the engagement at the head of his brigade, gallantly leading them on and encouraging their efforts.

Your correspondent can himself bear personal testimony to the intrepidity of the first German rifle. While the panic was at its greatest height, the commander of the division rode up to Col. Blenker, after vainly endeavoring to stem the frantic tide of fugitives and remarked to him, "Colonel, you and your regiment can save the republic." To which the fearless commander replied, "We have never learned to run before the enemy."

The brave conduct of Col. Hunter, commanding the second division, deserves special notice. He was shot in the throat, while directing in person the second Rhode Island regiment, in its gallant assault upon a battery. Just before being wounded he

had given an order to one of his aids for a distant regiment. The aid was about galloping off, when he saw the colonel fall from his horse. He immediately came to his assistance, but the colonel motioned him off, telling him, "deliver your order, and never mind me—I will take care of myself."

Lieut. Col. Boone of Mississippi, one of the few prisoners taken by our troops, states that, had the Union troops held their ground on the other side of Bull's Run for half an hour longer, the entire rebel army would have given way.

How absolute the disintegration of the grand army was is fully evidenced by the fact that the brigade commanders would be seen on Sunday night without aid or a man of their brigades within ten miles of them.

It has thus far been found almost impossible to gather the debris of the grand army into the former encampments of the several regiments that participated in the precipitous retreat to Washington. Thousands of men are looking about the city in the most independent fashion. Many of the officers continue to set a bad example by persisting in the enjoyment of hotel comforts, instead of reporting for duty, and trying to rally their men and infuse them once more with a spirit of order and discipline.

ARRIVAL OF THE FIFTH REGIMENT IN CHICAGO.—The Fifth Regiment arrived in Chicago, on Wednesday evening. The Chicago Tribune says:—

"They are over a thousand strong, and are a finely equipped and well drilled body of men. They have been in camp two months, and are already inured to the hardships of a soldier's life, so far as is possible without actual service. They were received in the most enthusiastic manner by the citizens, who thronged the streets along the line of march. They are destined for the seat of war, and will probably be stationed at Washington in the place of some of the regiments who are by this time sufficiently well drilled and equipped to go into active service on the battle field."

Their reception at Janesville, from all accounts, was a perfect *furor* of generous excitement. An ample repast was provided in the depot—the men, women, and children of the town, all endeavoring to excel each other in furnishing delicacies and in manifesting their approval and admiration. When the train left, the whole population seemed to be waving their handkerchiefs and bidding them Good Speed.—*Milwaukee Sentinel*.

Husbands are probably the most ill-used of all classes of persons in the world—except wives.

DIED.

On Saturday, July 27th, at his residence, in the full enjoyment of a glorious immortality, THOMAS W. WILLIAMS, aged 51 years.

"It is the Lord, let Him do what seemeth Him good."

Funeral services will be held at 11 o'clock on Sunday, July 29th, at the residence of the deceased.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE LADIES.

Great Bargains in Millinery!

MRS. O'DEA & SISTER are now selling off their large stock of new and fashionable Summer Goods at Great Sacrifice.

In fact no reasonable offer will be refused, so sales must be made.

BONNETS GIVEN AWAY

To make room for their fall and winter styles, the new paper dress patterns for sale, and old bonnets cleaned, shaped, lined and trimmed in a superior manner for four shillings each.

Warehouses, 1001 America block, (over Harkness's clothing store) Main street, Janesville, Wis.

Bank of Wisconsin, Bank of Portage, Bank of Columbia, Bank of Wausau, Green Bay Bank, E. R. Buckley & Co., Dodge County Bank, Northern Bank, Howard Wisconsin Bank, La Crosse County Bank, Bank of Kenosha, etc., etc.

IN CIRCUIT COURT—ROCK COUNTY.

Barneas B. Eldridge, plaintiff, against William Nelson, David Balentine, Henry Adams Balentine and Barton W. Sprague, defendants.

The State of Wisconsin, to the above named defendants, and each and every of them:

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court for Rock county, at the city of Janesville, in said county of Rock, and of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, in Janesville, in said county, within thirty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of June 4, 1861, in default of which the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for relief demanded.

Witness, the Hon. David Vogtle, judge of said court, [L. S.] this 25th day of July, A. D. 1861.

LEVI ALLEN, Clerk. [Jy26dwt

